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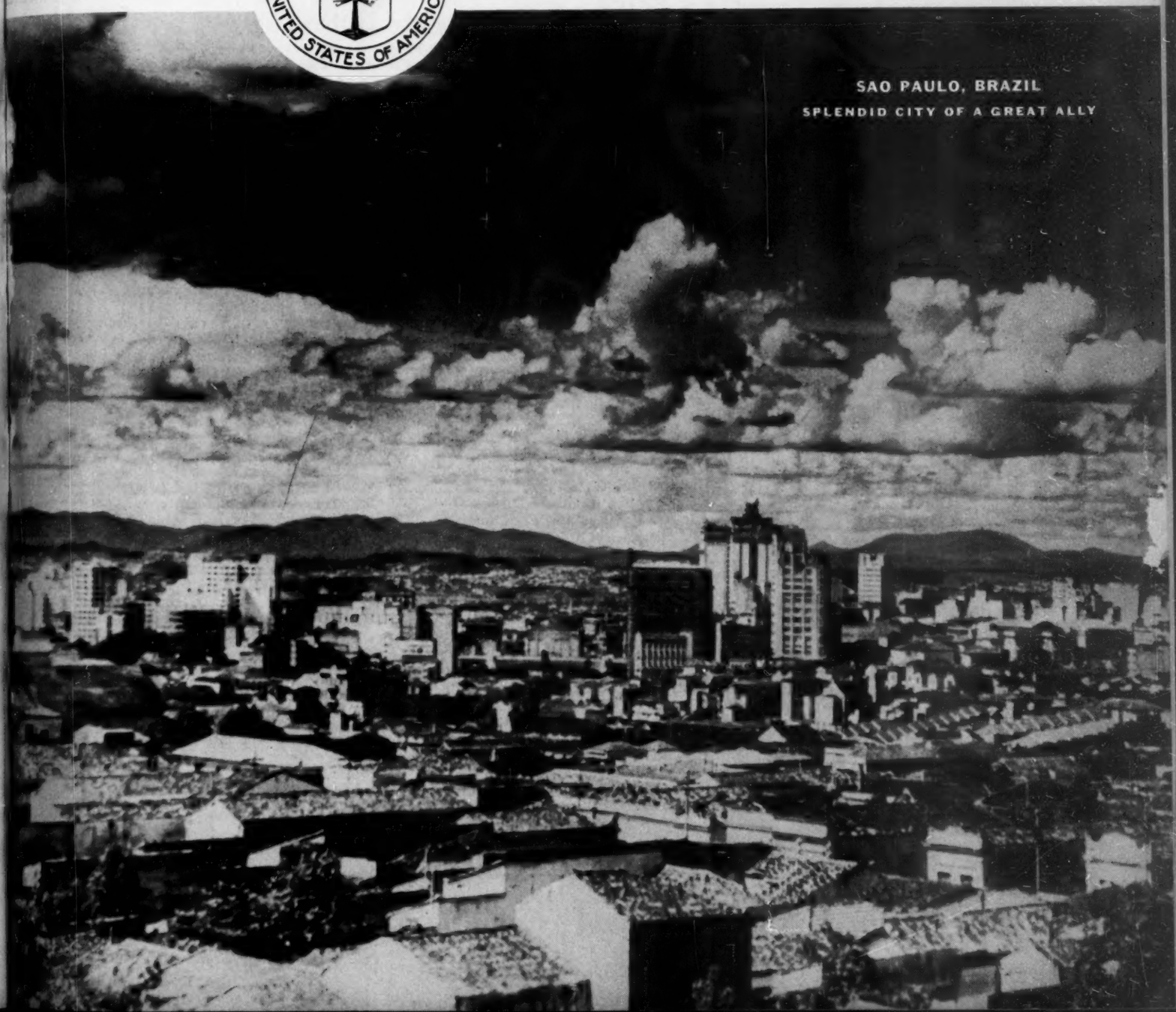

SAO PAULO, BRAZIL
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Foreign Commerce Weekly

Statutory Functions "The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce . . . . to further promote and develop the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States." [*Law creating the Bureau, Aug. 23, 1912 [37 Stat. 408].*]

Issued by the UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, JESSE H. JONES, *Secretary*

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PUBLISHED WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUDGET (42 J. C. P.)

Programs Established for Licensing Exports

By WROE ALDERSON, *Economic Adviser to the Assistant Director of the Board of Economic Warfare in Charge of the Office of Exports*

ADOPTION OF A SYSTEM of programming exports to countries represented in the United States by purchasing missions, announced recently by the Board of Economic Warfare, has provided an effective medium for directing shrinking supplies into channels where they may be most useful. Program Licenses were issued by the Board to five purchasing missions, replacing the old Unlimited Licenses held by the missions on April 1, 1943.

The system was adopted following an agreement between the Department of State, the Office of Lend-Lease Administration, and the Board of Economic Warfare, on the one hand, and the foreign purchasing missions on the other. Under the terms of the program licensing agreement, the Office of Lend-Lease Administration represents three missions—the British Ministry of Supply Mission, the Amtorg Trading Corporation, and the Universal Trading Corporation—in presenting claims for supplies before the War Production Board. The Board of Economic Warfare is claimant agency for the Netherlands Purchasing Commission and the Belgian Congo Purchasing Commission.

In order to assure the best use of supplies made available by allocations made by WPB,[1] estimates of requirements are submitted quarterly by the purchasing missions under the Program License Plan. These estimates are based on requests for United States supplies, both lend-lease and commercial, received from territories throughout the world. For each destination a separate program is set up, with suballotments made from the over-all total granted by the WPB out of scheduled available supplies.

Reasons for New Plan

The necessity for adoption of program licensing to replace the Unlimited License stems from two developments, as did the simultaneous revocation of General Licenses which were established soon after the control of exports was inaugurated in 1940. The first of these developments was the tight position of supply brought about by increased demands of the war. The point has been reached where every product is scarce in terms of the common denominator of the manpower required to produce it and the great bulk of goods which formerly could be exported without restriction, which are rapidly going under some form of control, allocation, or domestic rationing.

The other development which made Program Licensing necessary was the need for a procedure which would coordinate activities of the Board of Economic Warfare and services of the Office of Lend-Lease Administration, where both are important factors in the movement of goods to a foreign destination. Because of the scarcity factor, all goods must be programmed in order to move. Because of the need for closer coordination between the two agencies, it became necessary to have a total program containing export ceilings for each class of goods which are binding for both agencies.

Hence it has been agreed that the two agencies will work together to the end that the total amount of any product moving through the two channels combined will not exceed the ceiling stated in the program for the destination concerned. In exceptional cases where emergency needs could not be foreseen the Program License may be revised through the concurrence of the two agencies.

Similar to Decentralization

As a fundamental adjustment to the shortage situation the Program License Plan is similar in some aspects to the Decentralization Plan being put into effect in the other American republics. The rationing of a limited volume of exports among many countries makes it necessary to start with the consideration of minimum needs of each country and the import recommendations of their respective governments, rather than to start with supply factors affecting exporters in the United States. That is the basic procedure under both the Program License and the Decentralization Plan. The chief difference is that the purchasing mission of the foreign country intervenes as a facilitating agency in the case of those countries receiving Program Licenses.

In either case all exports eventually will be programmed, and the programs are based essentially on import recommendations or requests from buyers in the country of destination.

That there is no conflict between the two plans in either policy or operations is demonstrated by a plan which has been worked out to govern exports to Newfoundland. This plan combines the principal features of the Program License and the Decentralization Plan. When both plans become fully operative it should be possible not only to serve each country more efficiently, but to come out with a more equitable distribution of goods as between any two particular countries.

Integration and Flexibility

With respect to the improved integration of the activities of the Office of Lend-Lease Administration and the Board of Economic Warfare, the long-range objective is to attain a more flexible use of the alternative channels of private and Government procurement. Adoption of the Program License involves agreement between the two agencies on several simple but fundamental policy questions. It is agreed that the disposition of goods between countries should be decided at the program level rather than being the result of competition between two types of procurement. It is further agreed that, once the restrictions have been established on the quarterly exports to a country in terms of the ceiling stated in the program, the most important consideration is to see that the goods actually move.

Subject to that qualification, the two agencies agreed that as much as possible of the total should be moved through normal private channels. As a matter of day-to-day operating procedure, every effort is made under the Program License Plan to utilize the two methods in as flexible a way as possible in discharging the commitment of moving the goods named in the program.

It is understood that Lend-Lease now desires to turn to private procurement wherever it seems possible to move goods through that channel. The Board of

(Continued on p. 21)

[1] Program licensing procedure implements the Controlled Materials Plan, which will go into effect July 1, 1943. The Program License will be amended as changing conditions necessitate.

U. S. Cash Foreign Trade—

Final 1942 Figures Reveal Significant Trends

By GRACE A. WITHEROW, *Division of International Economy, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce*

NOTE

This article represents the first detailed presentation of authoritative United States foreign-trade statistics for *the entire year 1942.* The figures here shown have been compiled and released by the Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES CASH EXPORTS reached a value of $3,151,000,000 in 1942, a total slightly larger than the average for the pre-war years of 1936–38. During the early war years a considerable increase in purchases by foreign governmental purchasing commissions mainly accounted for the high level of cash exports. This value for cash exports in 1942 excludes shipments to our armed forces abroad and Lend-Lease goods sent to the United Nations.

Exports of commodities on a cash-purchase basis were consistently larger in value during 1942 than imports into the United States, as a consequence of the relatively heavy drop in import trade to $2,742,000,000 from $3,345,000,000 in 1941. After the first quarter of the year foreign trade reflected the cessation of imports from the Far East, which was only partly compensated by imports from Latin America and British Empire countries. The balance of cash exports for the year as a whole was substantial not only as compared with the export balances of 1936–38 but also as compared with the heavy export surpluses during the first war years.

Comparisons of 1942 trade figures with those for earlier years are somewhat less favorable, however, if made on the basis of physical volume rather than in terms of value, because of the wartime rise in prices.

Noteworthy Changes

Although maintained at a surprisingly high level in spite of mounting obstacles to international commercial intercourse, the composition and direction of United States export trade was changed materially during 1942. The customary heavy shipments of consumer goods dropped off sharply in many lines as production was curtailed or stopped altogether and as available inventories were used up or diverted into military uses. On the other hand, the United States exported on a cash basis in 1942 substantial quantities of such essential products as coal, steel, industrial machinery, petroleum products, chemicals, paper materials, paper, textiles, and foodstuffs, as well as a considerable amount of strictly military equipment.

The concentration of the export trade upon British Empire countries and the American Republics, which began with the outbreak of the war in 1939, was accentuated during 1942. British Empire countries and Egypt were the destinations for 69 percent of cash shipments from the United States as compared with 42 percent previous to the war and 63 percent in 1941. While cash sales to the United Kingdom declined from $1,075,000,000 in 1941 to $495,000,000 in 1942, shipments to Canada increased from $1,007,000,000 to $1,257,000,000. Exports on a cash basis to India and Australia were approximately as large during 1942 as during 1941, and those to Egypt showed only a moderate decline. Cash sales to the U. S. S. R. were about two-fifths lower.

Trade With Canada

Ninety-two percent of exports of United States merchandise to Canada in 1942 was on a direct cash basis, in contrast with a ratio of approximately 23 percent for the other British Empire countries. About one-fifth of the cash exports to Canada represented military items purchased outright. Steel manufactures, industrial machinery, chemicals, and petroleum products were responsible for approximately two-fifths of the shipments to Canada. Raw cotton, cotton fabrics, and coal also accounted for a substantial part of the increased movement of goods to Canada in 1942.

Latin American Area

The other American Republics and the European colonies located in the Latin American area received approximately 25 percent of the total cash exports of the United States during 1942, as compared with 18 percent in the 3 years 1936–38, and with approximately 20 percent in the first 3 years of the war. The value of cash exports to Latin America aggregated $799,000,000 in 1942, a decrease of 23 percent as compared with the unusually high total of $1,034,000,000 reported in the corresponding months of 1941.

(Continued on p. 21)

Foreign Trade of the United States, by Selected Areas, 1941 and 1942

[Value in millions of dollars]

Country and region	Total exports, including reexports [1]		Cash exports		General imports		Excess of cash exports over imports		Percent cash exports of total exports	
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
Total	5,147	7,823	4,414	3,151	3,345	2,742	+1,069	+409	85.8	40.3
United Kingdom [2]	1,642	2,362	1,075	495	139	135	+936	+359	65.5	20.9
Canada [3]	1,019	1,367	1,007	1,257	575	735	+432	+522	98.8	92.0
U. S. S. R.	108	1,379	107	62	30	25	+77	+37	99.5	4.5
Near East and Africa [4]	535	963	439	275	210	250	+229	+25	82.1	28.6
Western Asia	30	159	28	38	47	45	−20	−7	91.7	24.0
Egypt (including Anglo-Egyptian Sudan)	250	583	161	137	12	22	+148	+115	64.4	23.5
Union of South Africa	187	100	187	48	66	96	+120	−48	99.8	48.0
Far East (excluding Japan)	659	880	606	228	1,121	520	−515	−292	92.0	25.9
China	95	75	73	12	87	15	−15	−3	76.1	15.9
India and dependencies	98	378	90	91	132	105	−42	−14	91.3	24.0
Australia	91	286	78	75	139	196	−61	−122	85.7	26.1
New Zealand	31	76	29	13	15	23	+14	−10	95.1	16.9
Japan	60	.....	60	.....	78	.....	−18	.....	100.0	100.0
Continental Europe (excluding U. S. S. R.)	90	35	85	35	106	55	−21	−19	95.0	99.1
Latin America	1,035	836	1,034	799	1,086	1,022	−51	−223	99.9	95.5
20 Republics	902	708	902	683	1,008	979	−106	−297	99.9	96.5
British Empire and Egypt	3,479	5,288	2,778	2,176	1,512	1,432	+1,266	+744	79.9	41.1

[1] Includes Lend-Lease shipments.
[2] Includes Eire.
[3] Includes Newfoundland, Labrador, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Greenland, and Iceland.
[4] Includes islands in the Mediterranean.

Honduras Faces Its "Unsold Bananas" Problem

By DAVID H. BRADLEY, *Division of International Economy, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce*

THE AMERICAN GROCER'S lament that he can do no business in bananas is reflected in Honduras' current economic position. The fact that the Honduran coastal regions are admirably adapted to the cultivation of bananas, and are easily accessible, led to the development of an essentially one-crop economy. Although mining and exportation of precious metals contributed to the economic well-being of the country, the banana industry has remained the chief source of wealth. Some coffee was grown for export, but little attempt has been made to produce even an adequate supply of foodstuffs.

Because of the many and special kind of ships required for the transportation of the banana crop, Honduras has never developed warehouse facilities or built up large reserve supplies—and, because it is divided into three definite and distinct regions by a high cordillera, internal transportation has been limited, for the most part, to carrying bananas to ports of export. All of these factors have led to a situation that was extremely vulnerable to the effects of war. In an effort to cushion this impact, Honduras has attempted readjustment, but the banana economy is too thoroughly ingrained to allow an easy transition.

On the other hand, Honduras possesses many natural resources vitally needed in the conduct of the war. Rubber and mahogany abound in the extensive jungles, and there are deposits of antimony, manganese, and nitrates in the highlands. Furthermore, the great banana plantations are said to be well suited for conversion to the cultivation of sugar, abaca, and other essential tropical plants. Development of these resources, however, must necessarily take time. Meanwhile, Honduras is faced with the problems of decreased customs revenues, poor internal transportation, shortages and rising prices, and unemployment.

Photo by Félix Canales Salazar; courtesy Pan American Union

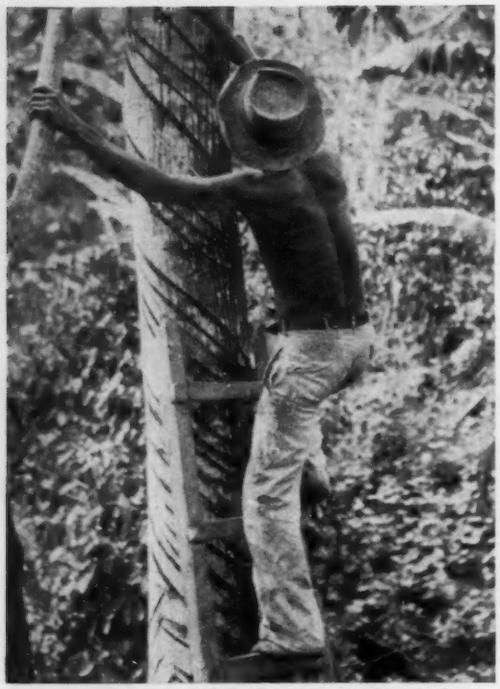
Statue of Gen. Francisco Morazán, in Tegucigalpa, Honduras' capital.

NOTE

Importers' ceiling prices in the United States for fresh bananas from Costa Rica, Guatemala, *Honduras*, and Panama were increased by $1 per hundredweight, by a recent order of the Office of Price Administration, which brought the landed f. o. b. port-of-entry ceiling to $5.50 per hundredweight.

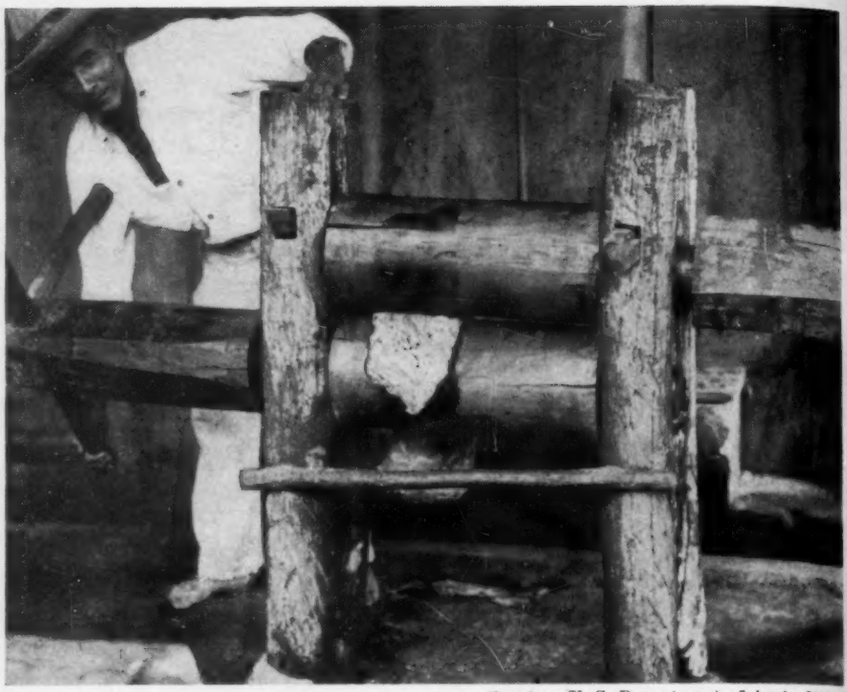
This action was taken because the volume of fresh bananas moving to this country from Central American producing areas has been curtailed 80 percent by shipping difficulties and the abandonment of some plantations is threatened.

The order applies only to the four countries mentioned, which are among the chief sources of supply for the United States.



Courtesy U. S. Department of Agriculture

Tapping Castilla rubber tree in Honduras; tapper using wooden ladder to reach upper portions.



Courtesy U. S. Department of Agriculture

Milling machine used to press water from coagulated Castilla rubber at Chaluteca, Honduras.

War's Effect on Trade

The first effect of the war on Honduran economy was to increase the already sizable share of the United States in Honduran foreign trade. Inasmuch as both the import and the export trade have been largely with the United States, this shift was less noticeable for Honduras than for most of the other Central American countries. Although, before the war, Germany usually ranked second both as a source of Honduran imports and as a market for Honduran exports, its percentage share in the foreign trade of Honduras was fairly small; in 1938, for example, exports to Germany from Honduras accounted for only 2.8 percent of total Honduran exports, while imports from Germany accounted for 11.1 percent of Honduran imports. Japan achieved some importance in the late 1930's as a source of Honduran imports, ranking third in 1938, when it supplied 9.3 percent of Honduran purchases from abroad. Trade with Germany and with Japan has, of course, been terminated by the war.

During the fiscal year 1941–42, Honduran imports increased approximately 9 percent, as compared with the preceding year. Exports, on the other hand, declined about 7 percent as compared with the year 1940–41. Both imports and exports were severely restricted during the last 6 months of 1942. Honduran exports during the year 1941–42 consisted of bananas (61 percent), gold and silver (24 percent), coffee (5 percent), cattle (2 percent), mahogany, cedar, and guayacan (2 percent), tobacco and cigars (2 percent), and miscellaneous items (4 percent). The principal imports of Honduras during 1941–42 included iron pipes and tubing, petroleum products, cotton textiles, machinery, sugar, fertilizers, artificial silk textiles, and wheat.

Banana Production

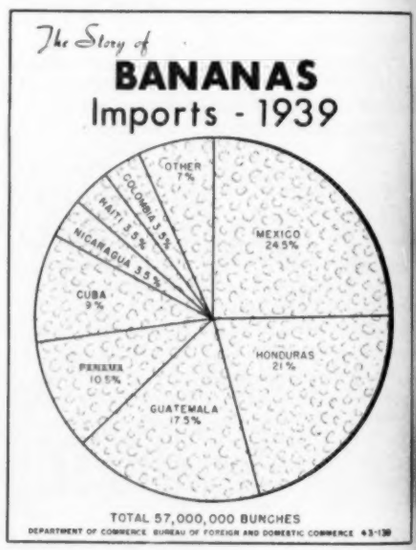
The export trade of Honduras is largely dependent upon bananas, which normally accounted for three-fifths to four-fifths or more of total exports. Because of this predominant position, the effects of fluctuations in prices of bananas, shifts in markets, and variations in the volume of production are directly reflected in both the export and the import trade. Moreover, since the Government revenue is in large part derived from import and export duties, any diminution in foreign trade adversely affects the fiscal position of the country.

From 1928 to 1934 Honduras was the world's leading exporter of bananas. In 1938, however, it ranked third, being exceeded by both Jamaica and Mexico. The peak of Honduran banana production was reached in 1929 when 29,084,000 bunches were exported. This tremendous total had been halved by 1940, when Honduras exported 14,535,551 bunches. A further drop occurred in 1941, when the total exports for the year were only 12,864,551 stems. With the diversion of shipping to more essential war duties, it followed naturally that the 1942 banana exports were considerably reduced.

The decline in production after 1935 is attributable to the prevalence of sigatoka or leaf-spot disease and the subsequent abandonment of substantial banana acreage. Serious efforts were made to control this disease, and the spraying and dusting of the plants have brought it under control. As a result of these continued labors, and the absence of serious blowdowns, 1942 was a bumper crop year; however, lack of shipping resulted in a 50 percent loss of fruit for export.

Mining Activities

Among the five Central American countries, Honduras ranks second in the production of gold and first in the production of silver. Gold production increased markedly from 1933 to 1936, but there has been no sharp upward trend in production during the past 5 years. The exportation of gold from Honduras is prohibited, except by the Government or under special concession-contracts



with the Government. Silver is produced in Honduras in conjunction with gold, and, until 1940, silver exports exceeded gold exports. Being surpassed only by Mexico and Peru, Honduras ranks third among the silver-producing countries of Latin America.

About 80.6 percent of the combined precious-metal output of Honduras is obtained from a single mining property, owned and operated by a United States corporation. This mining company is located about 20 miles from Tegucigalpa and, in 1940, employed more than a thousand workers. Since neither gold nor silver is considered a war essential, this company has experienced difficulty in obtaining replacement parts and in effecting shipments of metal.

Strategic Minerals

An antimony mine near the town of Yoro is reported to have resumed operations, and two antimony mines in the Department of Copan began operations in September 1941. Still another antimony mine has been opened in the Department of Olancho, and a deposit is reported to have been discovered recently near the town of Comayagua. During the fiscal year 1941–42, a considerable quantity of this essential ore was exported to the United States.

An extensive and rich deposit of manganese was discovered recently near the town of Pespire. This deposit, reported to be of excellent quality, is located near the Pacific port of San Lorenzo.

Commercial production of mercury in 1942 was planned by a firm controlling a cinnabar deposit at Talanga, about 30 miles from Tegucigalpa, but no statistics are obtainable on the execution of these plans.

Concessions have been recorded for mining the following materials, thus suggesting their presence in the country: asphalt, bauxite, chalk, coal, copper, crystal, gypsum, iron, kaolin, lead, marble, nickel, saltpeter, and zinc. The lack of more economical means of transporting the requisite mining machinery and equipment prevents the development of these reputedly extensive mineral resources. In addition, although the war has increased the demand for many of these materials, it has also decreased the supply of essential machinery and parts.

Courtesy Pan American Union

Irrigation and hand spraying of banana plants in Honduras.

Coffee and Tobacco

Coffee, grown chiefly in the hill country at altitudes of 1,500 to 3,000 feet, is the second ranking Honduran agricultural export. Production and exports are small compared with those of the other countries of Central America, but the coffee is of good quality. After a disastrous season in 1941, when the value of coffee exported was only $128,940, production in 1942 more than doubled. It is expected that the present crop year will equal or exceed last season's near-record production of 45,000 bags.

Tobacco, grown in the western Departments, is consumed principally in the domestic market, but large quantities of cigars are exported to El Salvador. Tobacco exports decreased in value from $103,333 in 1937–38 to $69,624 in 1940–41. Despite an increase in production, the export value of tobacco experienced a further substantial decrease in 1941–42.

Other Agricultural Products

While the principal agricultural exports are bananas, coffee, and tobacco, small quantities of citrus fruits and other products are shipped abroad. Sugarcane, beans, rice, corn, wheat, and potatoes are grown mainly for domestic consumption, though there are occasionally some exports to the adjacent countries. Corn, the most important agricultural crop in Honduras, is the basic element in the diet of the people. Little wheat is grown in the country, though the highlands are well adapted to its cultivation. Sugar, at one time an important export product, has lost its former significance.

The growing of henequen is one of the principal industries in the southern section of Honduras. This commodity, introduced only 20 years ago, today bids fair to become an important agricultural development. There are also possibilities for the production of kapok, which is claimed to be superior to that of the

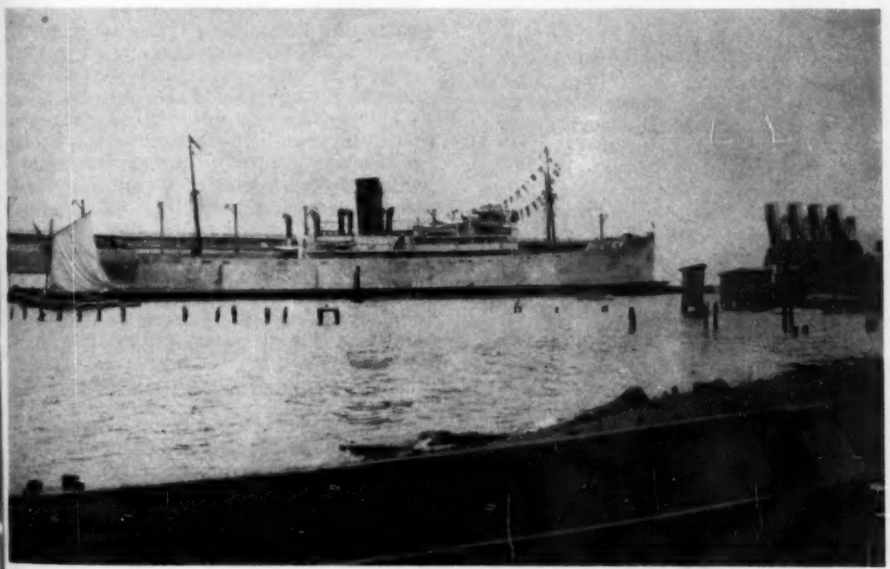


Photo by Félix Canales Salazar; courtesy Pan American Union

At Puerto Castilla, Honduras.

Courtesy Public Roads Administration

Bridge on Highway of the South, San Lorenzo to Tegucigalpa, Honduras.

East Indies. A local variety of cotton, immune to the boll weevil, also offers possibilities as a remunerative crop.

The difficulties in connection with importing foodstuffs have induced the Honduran Government to stimulate local production of food crops. Although no official statistics are available, it is reported that there has been a marked increase in the planting of rice and sugar. A bill has been introduced into the Honduran Congress proposing the formation of a cooperative-type land bank to furnish credit for farmers and increase production.

Forest Products

Honduras has an abundance of hard and soft woods, but exploitation has been slow because of transportation difficulties. Large stands of mahogany and other hardwoods grow in the northeastern part of the country, in the interior valleys, and near the southern coast. The most important hardwoods other than mahogany are grenadino, guayacan, walnut, and rosewood. Mahogany has, for years, been exported on a small scale; now, under the stimulus of war's demands, exports of mahogany and guayacan have increased greatly.

Stands of pine occur almost everywhere in the interior. The prevalent type is described as an excellent longleaf yellow pine with a high resin content. White pine is also found, and the amount of cedar, of which there are several species, runs into many millions of feet. In the territory of Mosquitia, there is a large stand of cedar covering an area of 1,500 square miles, but it is virtually inaccessible.

Coconuts and Copra

Substantial quantities of coconuts are exported from Honduras. They are grown principally in the Puerto Sol district of the Atlantic coast, from the Ulua River to the Cuero River, and in the Bay Islands. Exports of coconuts have declined steadily since 1938, when 6,655,201 nuts valued at $82,100 were shipped. By 1941 this total had been approximately halved and it is believed that 1942 totals were even lower. Copra exports increased in value from $50 in 1939 to $10,920 in 1941.

There is a large area in the north where there are many cohune, coyol, and coquito palms. This suggests the possibility of developing a palm-oil industry.

Rubber Developments

The Government of Honduras signed a Rubber Purchase Agreement with the United States in August 1942. Until that time Honduras had produced little rubber, but since then production has substantially increased. Prospects for *future* increase appear favorable, with the growing effort of the United States to secure American crude rubber.

The Castilla rubber tree flourishes in the jungles and forests of Honduras, and it is estimated that approximately 40,000 pounds of crude rubber are available monthly from the forests of the Departments of Yoro and Comayagua. It is from these reserves that Honduras has drawn for increased exports, but there are several obstacles to a further rapid increase from this source. The chief difficulty involved is labor. The labor supply is adequate, but it is proving difficult to persuade gatherers to penetrate more deeply into the jungle at present rates of remuneration. Furthermore, other products from the jungle, such as liquid amber, are more easily extracted and command better prices.

From time to time, there have been attempts to establish rubber plantations in Honduras, but until recently these experiments have met with little success. However, through the cooperation of the United States and Honduran Governments, an experimental plantation has been developed in the Tela region of the north coast on lands formerly devoted to banana production. Two groves of mature seedling rubber trees, planted in 1926–27, yield some 300,000 seeds annually which are used for production of rootstocks. The trees are tapped regularly, and the latex is used in demonstrations of sheet-rubber preparation on a small scale. This project has been quite successful, and by the end of 1941 there were approximately 200,000 plants in cultivation there. Also, many had been shipped to other countries under the cooperative experiment plan sponsored by the United States Government.

Medicinal Plants

A great variety of medicinal plants are indigenous to the country, among which are Peruvian balsam, balsam of Tulu, liquid amber, copaiba, and the finest sarsaparilla obtainable. Many of these plants could be profitably cultivated, especially with the increased demand caused by the war.

Manufacturing

With the exception of small factories devoted to the production of light consumer goods, there has been little industrial development in Honduras. Industries, for the most part, operate on a small scale, employ but few workers, and produce for a limited market. Among the commodities produced are ready-made clothing, shoes, matches, soap, candles, beer, mineral water, cigars and cigarettes, straw hats, leather goods, wheat flour, coffee, lard, coconut oil, canned fish, preserves, brooms, turpentine, and tiles. About the only manufactured products exported by Honduras are cigars, all of which usually go to El Salvador, and matches, which now generally supply the Central American market.

Flour mills are located at Puerto Cortes and San Pedro Sula, but the war has hindered their operations by cutting off supplies of replacement parts and the very necessary sacks. The domestic brewing industry has developed in the past quarter century to a point where it supplies most of the beer consumed in the country. This industry has also suffered through lack of replacement parts and bottle caps. The large sugar mill at La Lima was dismantled several years ago, but a new one is reported to have begun operations at San Pedro Sula.

During the year 1941–42, as compared with the year 1940–41, production in the following industries increased somewhat: soft drinks, coffee milling, shoes, beer, matches, flour milling, corn milling, soap, straw hats, and candles. On the other hand, production of the following declined slightly during the same period: turpentine, suitcases, paper bags, cigarettes and cigars, candy, shirts, lard, trousers, underclothes, and leather bags.

Government Finance

Governmental revenues declined from $5,608,860 in 1940 to $5,382,659 in 1941. Largely attributable to the war, this decline was in the form of a drop in customs receipts, normally accounting for about one-third of total revenues. In 1942, however, a further drop of $207,712 in customs receipts was more than com-

(Continued on p. 34)

South Africa's New Radio Industry

By ELINOR F. SYLVESTER, *Division of Industrial Economy, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce*

A RADIO INDUSTRY, as the term is used in the United States, did not exist in the Union of South Africa in January 1939. The annual radio requirements of the Union were small compared with those of many other countries, and the consensus seemed to be that radio manufacturing would be a poor commercial proposition in that area. Moreover, the United States, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom were all more than willing to supply all demands for radio apparatus and equipment and would offer severe competition to any newcomer who attempted to enter the field.

Factors Affecting Markets

In 1941, the population of the Union was 10,521,000—2,168,200 Europeans, 7,250,000 aboriginal natives, 238,400 Asiatics, and 844,000 of mixed races. Interest in radio started in 1924 with the establishment of a broadcasting station in Johannesburg and grew rapidly, despite the fact that the market for receiving sets was limited almost entirely to Europeans—the other people ordinarily could not afford such luxuries. In 1930, only 19,138 listeners' licenses were issued; by 1936 the number had increased to 139,494, and by 1939 to 249,199. The total in 1942 was slightly more than 300,000—or about one set for every seven white inhabitants.

The value of radios and accessories imported from the United States in 1939 was $1,667,322—more than half the total from all countries ($2,983,437). Imports from the Netherlands that year were valued at $893,367; from the United Kingdom, $352,286; and from Germany, $50,265. Small quantities were also received from Australia and Switzerland. In 1940, imports from the United States dropped to $1,462,704, and, while no statistics are available to show imports from other countries, it is reasonable to assume that none came from the Netherlands or from Germany and that shipments from other sources decreased materially.

War Creates Acute Needs

There seemed to be little likelihood in January 1939 that a radio industry would be established in South Africa in the near future, but the situation changed completely in September of that year with the outbreak of war and the consequent dislocation of peacetime industries and disruption of normal shipping schedules. South Africa was suddenly faced with a need for specialized radio equipment, particularly for the armed forces, and with a realization that, to a large extent, this demand must be met domestically.

Every component part available from imported stocks was "frozen" shortly after the war started, and early in 1940 the Government issued a regulation forbidding any listener to have in his possession (except with special permission from the Postmaster General) any radio parts not essential for the maintenance of his receiving set. All amateur broadcasting licenses (about 450) were suspended in October 1939.

Vigorous Action Taken

The Government immediately made a careful survey of available manufacturing facilities and materials and decided that an emergency radio-manufacturing industry could *and must* be established. Several firms previously engaged in assembling such equipment as public-address systems and electronic control apparatus formed the nucleus of the new industry, and maintenance and reassembly workshops operated by various importers and distributors became an integral part of the organization.

The manpower problem—plague of all industries in warring countries—was solved by hiring large numbers of women. South African technical colleges have been in a position to provide correspondence courses and night-school classes in radio and allied subjects since 1928, and, in many cases, women have taken advantage of these facilities. The knowledge they gained in peacetime has proved a valuable asset, for it has enabled them to take over the work of male radio workers now serving with the Signal Corps and other technical branches of the South African Army. Today, women outnumber men in most of the radio factories.

Success Attends Efforts

For the past year, South Africa's war-emergency radio industry, functioning on a mass-production basis under the supervision of the Director General of War Operations, has been successfully making transmitters of various kinds, complete HF/DF stations, land-mine detectors, specialized bomb-disposal apparatus, and many other kinds of radio equipment for military use. It is still necessary to import some components, but such parts as variable and fixed condensers, transformers, chokes, induct-

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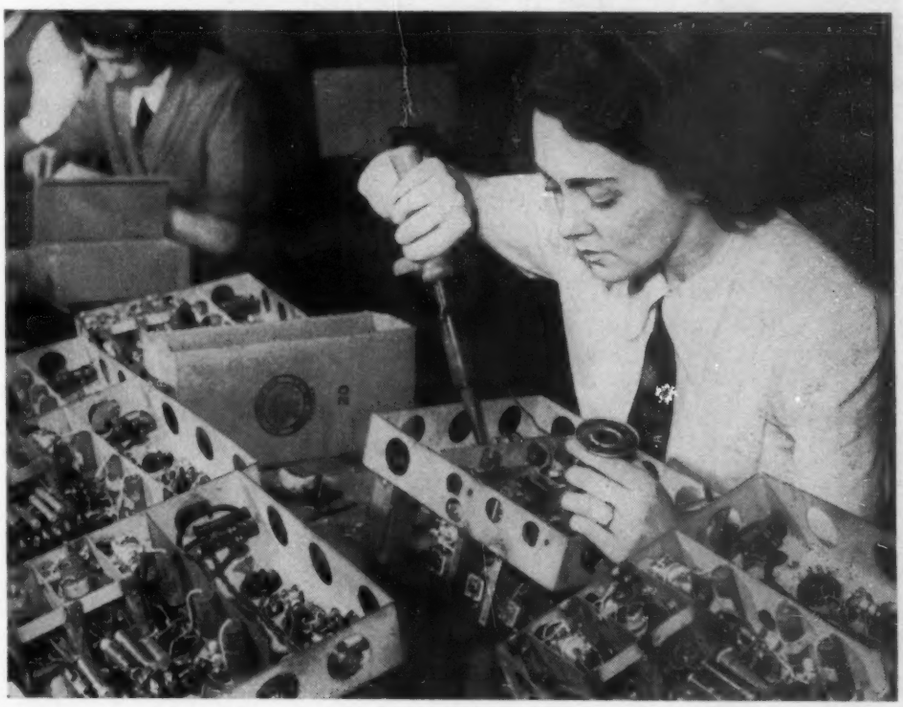

Radio receiver chassis being completed by girl worker in radio assembly plant in Johannesburg.

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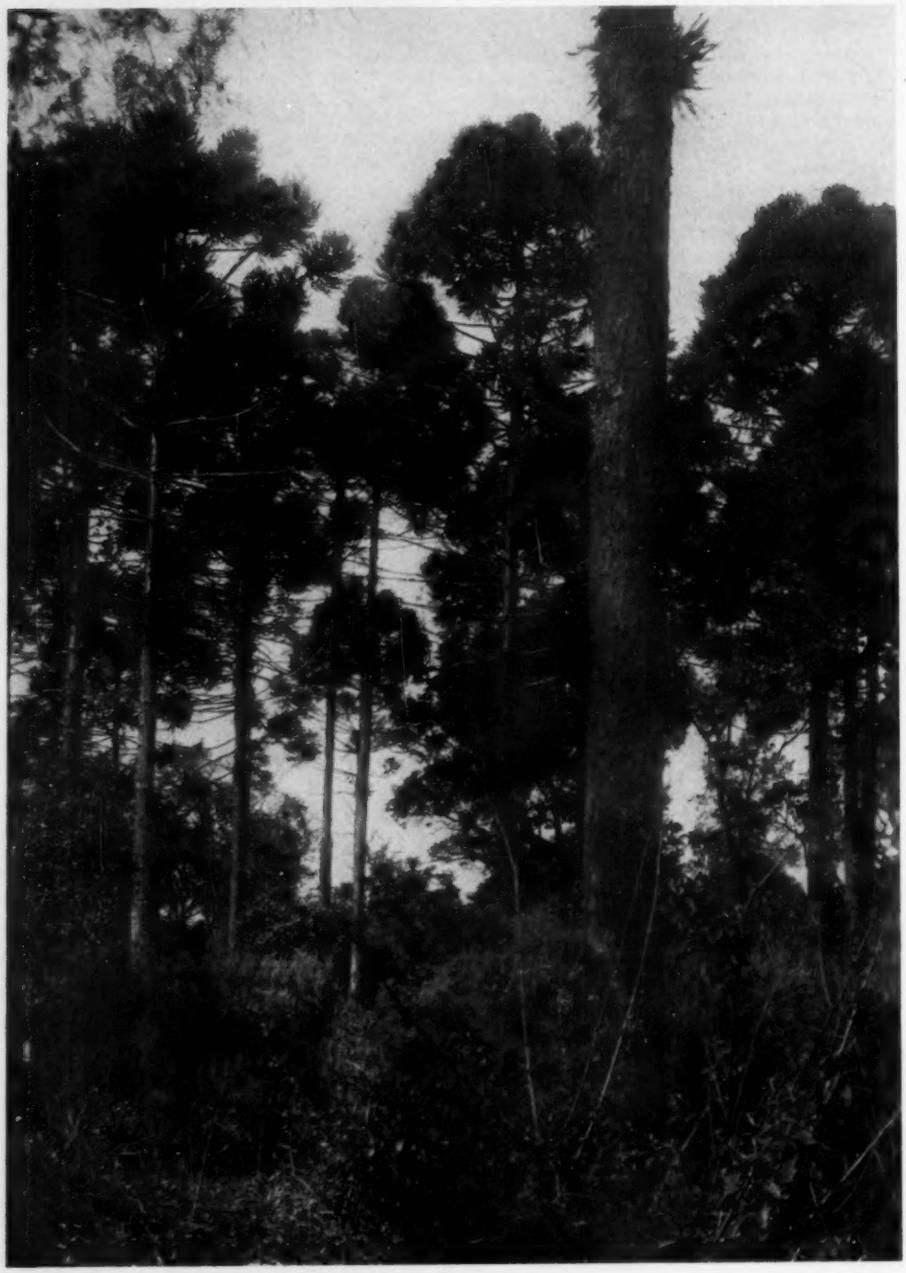
Commercial Possibilities in Brazil's Forest Wealth

By C. W. SLIFKO, *Division of Industrial Economy, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce*

BRAZIL, with its vast expanses of wooded territory, including the fabulous Amazon region, ranks second among the countries of the world in extent of forest area. Forests cover about 1,000,000,000 acres, or one-half of the country's total land area. The total forest acreage within Brazilian borders constitutes nearly one-half of the entire stand on the South American Continent; it is considerably larger than that in the United States, and is exceeded in size only by that of the U. S. S. R.



A young stand of Parana pine.

While the Amazon territory accounts for Brazil's leading position in the realm of forest resources, other States in the country also have abundant growth. The accompanying map shows the range. It can be seen that there are three rather well-defined forest belts, as follows: (1) The southern; (2) the Atlantic coastal slope; and (3) the northern (including the States drained by the Amazon River and its tributaries).

Valuable "Secondary" Products

The forest wealth of Brazil is being steadily developed. It provides most of the wood needed in the country for construction, railroad ties, and other purposes, as well as important secondary forest products such as wax, oils, rubber, nuts, tannin, and fibers. In fact, the commodities which are extracted or derived from trees have greater commercial value than those mechanically converted, particularly in the States of Amazonas, Ceara, Piaui, and in the Acre Territory; both domestic and foreign markets provide outlets for such commodities. Extensive domestic markets for lumber, which are necessary to sustain a large-scale logging and sawmill industry, have not as yet developed, principally because of the greater use of other materials in housing construction. Wood, in its natural form or as charcoal, however, is widely used as household and industrial fuel.

Up to the present time, the forests located in proximity to the populous areas of the coast and in the south have been utilized more fully than in other areas. This is especially true with respect to the mechanical conversion of trees into lumber. Though original stands in these regions have been cleared as a result of urban and rural expansion, virgin growth is still found to a considerable extent, and intensive utilization has not been approached.

Continued importance doubtless will be attached to the forests in these regions for many years to come. Because of their readier accessibility and nearness to existing markets, these regions hold promise of a vital role in the projected, war-stimulated industrial development of the country. Such development will require construction and other types of lumber, and the possibility of expanded lumber markets depends upon the progress of this program. It is also likely that the chemical conversion of

trees may become an active enterprise through the application of available knowledge derived from laboratory research of the basic components of wood—lignin and cellulose.

War Accelerates Industry

World War I stimulated the expansion of Brazil's lumber industry. Since then the country has attained virtual self-sufficiency in lumber supply, and a quantity is produced for export, principally to the neighboring River Plate markets. As reflected in exports, the present war also has accelerated lumbering. The volume of lumber exported averaged about 250,000,000 board feet in the years 1939 to 1941, inclusive. Exports in the first 10 months of 1942 gained 30 percent by volume, compared with the same period of last year. In the years 1939 to 1941 the value of lumber exports constituted approximately 5 percent of the total value of all materials exported.

Parana Pine Chief Resource

Parana pine is the principal species used for lumber. This tree is classified within the coniferous or softwood group and yields a preponderant supply of material for construction purposes. It occurs in extensive and relatively distinct stands attaining commercial timber size principally in the southern States of Parana and Santa Catarina, and to some extent in several adjoining States.

Railroad transportation links the Parana-pine region with lumber markets, thus permitting lumber manufacture at the timber site. There are a number of sawmills with modern equipment, and production is on a standardized basis. No data are available to show the total production, but estimates indicate that output in 1941 may have reached upwards of 500,000,000 feet. Parana pine was the principal item in lumber exports during 1941, accounting for about 85 percent of the total volume.

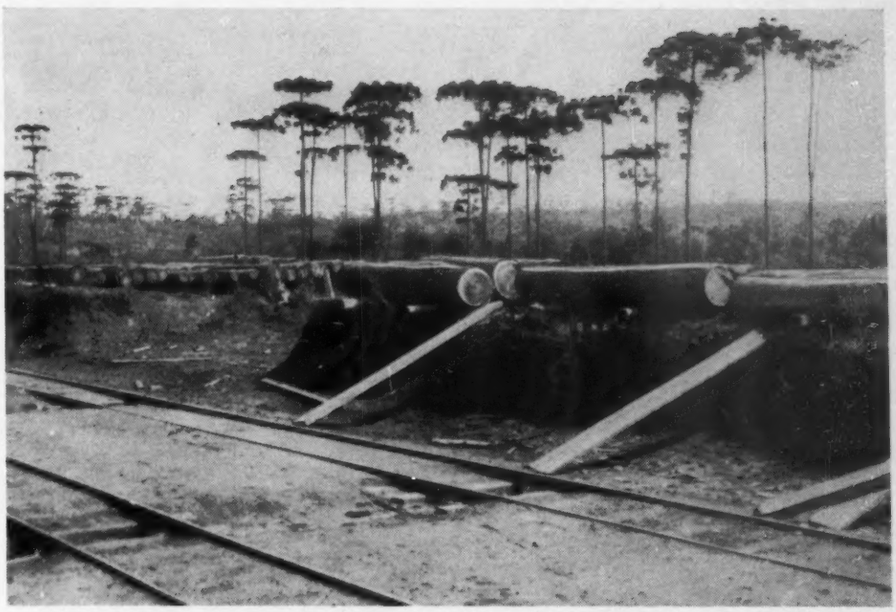


Photo by Roy Nash; courtesy Pan American Union

Logging operations in the Brazilian State of Santa Catarina.

Argentina was the principal outlet, while Uruguay and Great Britain absorbed lesser quantities.

At the present time Parana pine promises to be the raw material for another important industry. Establishment of a new pulp-manufacturing enterprise in this region is planned.

Mixed Growth in Atlantic Belt

Significant expansion of lumber operations outside the Parana-pine region has been limited by the character of the forests and by other factors, including lack of transportation, labor, and organization. Brazilian forests in the tropical or equatorial zone consist predominantly of deciduous or hardwood trees. Hardwoods find only limited outlets in the construction field, the principal market for lumber. Moreover, single species apparently do not occur in very extensive stands, a factor which necessitates selective logging operations with attendant higher costs, and prevents the steady flow of a uniform raw material necessary to maintain lumber operations and to efficiently supply market demand.

Such conditions are encountered in the Atlantic slope forest, the main body of which is located in the State of Espirito Santo and in adjoining parts of Minas Gerais and Bahia. Some authoritative surveys indicate that the forest in this area surpasses those of other regions in density and size and in variety of commercially valuable trees. Lumbering in this region is an important activity, but on a much smaller scale than in the Parana-pine region. Construction-type lumber, cabinet woods, railroad ties, and other general utility woods from this source are supplied almost entirely to outlets within the country; woods moving in export trade consist of tropical woods of rare beauty and are much in demand, principally for furniture manufacture.

An integrated enterprise combining lumber manufacture and facilities for the conversion of trees into other valuable products would be an economical method of utilizing the forest wealth of this region. The availability of suitable raw material and the existence of markets for charcoal (the principal product derived from distillation) are favorable circumstances for conversion through distillation, for which wood of highest bulk density is required. At the present time even charcoal made by the simplest methods is being used extensively as industrial and domestic fuel, and eventually outside markets for charcoal probably will develop.

There is also a steel industry at Itabira with blast furnaces of the type and size suitable for production of charcoal iron. A modern, commercial charcoal plant established in Espirito Santo would have the advantages of location near the blast furnaces and the use of existing railroad transportation. The efficient production methods of such an establishment could utilize the industrial byproducts now wasted under present methods of making charcoal, namely wood tars, methanol, actetate of lime, and acetic acid.

Amazon's Lumber Resources

The forests in northern Brazil range from the mouth of the Amazon to the headwaters of its numerous tributaries. Most of the region's inhabitants depend on the forests for their livelihood. Products typical of an equatorial climate, such as wax, oilseeds and nuts, edible nuts, cocoa, fibers, rubber, and essential and medicinal oils, are valuable commodities in the region's export trade.

Utilization of the forests as a source of timber in this area is in its initial

(Continued on p. 35)

News by COUNTRIES

Belgian Congo

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Animal and Cellophane Casings Exempted from Import Duty.—Animal casings and cellophane casings have been exempted from import duty in the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, effective from December 1, 1942, by ordinance law No. 358/Fin.-Dou. of November 24, published in the Bulletin Administratif of December 10, 1942.

Brazil

Transport and Communication

Transportation a Major Problem.—Transportation facilities have been strained severely in Brazil. Additional burdens have been placed upon railways by the backlog of freight on the docks which has resulted from lack of shipping, both foreign and coastwise.

With private motorcars off the streets and highways, because of the shortage of gasoline, a partial solution has been found in the use of gasogenes for motor transport.

Highway construction has continued active, particularly on the main arteries.

British Guiana

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Import Duties Modified on Shoes, Vegetables, and Certain Other Products.—Import duties in British Guiana have been reduced on shoes and fresh vegetables unspecified by ordinance No. 20 of November 6, 1942, published in the Official Gazette of November 7, 1942. The new rates in British Guiana dollars, with former rates in parentheses, are as follows:

Rubber, balata, or gutta-percha shoes, general tariff rate, 2 percent ad valorem (6 percent plus 24 cents per pair), British preferential, unchanged (2 percent ad valorem); on all other kinds of shoes, general tariff, 6 percent ad varolem (20 percent), British preferential, 2 percent ad valorem (6⅔ percent); on fresh vegetables unspecified, geneeral tariff, 0.10 per 100 pounds (0.80), British preferential, 0.05 per 100 pounds (0.40). Unspecified fresh vegetables include ground provisions, potatoes, and fresh vegetables other than onions and garlic.

Ordinance No. 20 also provides for the transfer of morocut, smoked, dried, or salted, from item 20 in the First Schedule, dutiable at 0.50 general tariff and 0.08 British preferential, to the free list. Other additions to the free list provided for by the ordinance are, butter flavoring, and chemicals and other materials for use in the manufacture of cheese.

British West Indies

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Guavas: Increase in Bahamas Import Duties Revoked.—Bahaman import duties on preserved guavas have been reduced from 6d. to 2d. per pound under the general tariff (applicable to imports from non-Empire sources) and from 4½d. to 1½d. per pound under the British preferential tariff, by a government order of February 24, 1943, published in the Official Gazette, Nassau, February 27, 1943.

The Cover Picture

City of São Paulo

The city of São Paulo, Brazil, of which a broad vista is presented in our cover picture this week, is one of the great cities of the Western Hemisphere and ranks among the most progressive cities of the world. As Vera Kelsey says in her book Seven Keys to Brazil: "São Paulo's old business section or 'triangle' suggests lower New York in its tangle of short, narrow, interlocked streets; broad avenues lead to residence suburbs whose spacious homes, green lawns, and shade trees duplicate those of Buffalo, Minneapolis, Los Angeles." She goes on to speak of São Paulo's 4,500 factories and ranks of skyscrapers, its hustle and bustle of crowded streets, its "enormous and costly buildings."

Businessmen will be interested in the statistical fact that about 9 percent of Brazil's total population, or approximately 4,400,000 people live within a radius of ·125 miles from the city of São Paulo (including 88 municipalities). This constitutes one of Brazil's most select purchasing groups. It has been said that there are at least 12,000 families residing in the city of São Paulo or within 50 miles thereof who have annual incomes equivalent to $3,000 a year or more

Chile

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Drugs and Pharmaceutical Products: Revised Price and Sales Control Regulations Established.—Comprehensive new regulations for the control of prices and sales of drugs and pharmaceutical products in Chile have been established by a decree published in the Diario Oficial of February 20, 1943.

The decree provides for setting up an agency to control the manufacture, distribution, importation, exportation, sale, and prices of medicinal products and medical accessories, whether imported or domestic. Prices established by the agency must be legibly stamped on each container, and sales in violation of prices fixed for these products are subject to heavy penalties. The price-control agency is also authorized to restrict the importation of drugs and pharmaceuticals which are locally produced in sufficient quantities to meet domestic requirements.

Cuba

Wartime Commodity Controls

United States Customs Entry Certificates To Be Accepted in Lieu of Transshipment Certificates in Case of Reexports of Indian Jute Bags to Cuba Through the United States.—United States customs entry certificates in lieu of certificates of transshipment will be accepted for the duration of the war by the Cuban Consulate General at New York, in the case of transshipments through United States ports of British India jute bags destined for Cuba, according to circular No. 15 of the Cuban Direction General of Customs, published in the Official Gazette of February 12, 1943.

At present, Indian jute sugar bags arriving at the port of New York are transshipped to Cuba through the port of Tampa, Fla., and this measure will tend to eliminate delays encountered in obtaining and returning to New York transshipment certificates issued by the Customs at Tampa.

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Import Duty on Black Plate Reduced.—Black plate imported into Cuba by manufacturers, to be used in substitution for tin plate in the fabrication of metal

containers, will, for the duration of the war, be subject to the same rate of duty applicable to tin plate under tariff item No. 37–C of the Cuban customs tariff, according to decree No. 567, published in the Gaceta Oficial of February 27, 1943. The manufacturers must accompany each customs declaration with a sworn statement that the black plate will be for the purpose stipulated in the decree.

(Tin plate imported from the United States is assessed duty at the rate of $0.075 per 100 kilograms plus a Public Works surcharge of 3 percent, while varnished or japanned black plate imported from the United States was assessed duty at the rate of $3.75 per 100 kilograms plus a Public Works surcharge of 10 percent, prior to the promulgation of decree No. 567.)

Dominican Republic

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Control of Transportation and Sale of Specified Petroleum Products Placed Under Government Supervision.—The sale and transportation of fuel oil, Diesel oil, and gas oil in the Dominican Republic may be effected only with the approval of the National Commission for Transport and Control of Petroleum, according to Presidential decree No. 945, published in the Gaceta Oficial of January 30, 1943. Persons and companies having supplies of these products were required to declare the amount of each in their possession and the uses for which it was destined.

Eire

Economic Conditions

It is the aim of the Government of Eire to bring about an additional crop acreage in 1943 as follows: Wheat, 125,000; potatoes, 75,000; sugar beets, 30,000; oats and barley, 230,000; and root crops, 40,000. (Acreage devoted to these crops in 1942 were: Wheat, 574,739; potatoes, 425,501; sugar beets, 54,888; oats, 877,766; and barley, 186,242.)

Actual figures of domestic wheat production in 1942 have not been published, but the Eire press reports that the yield averaged 8 barrels (about 37 bushels) per acre.

Manufacturers Experience Raw-Material Shortages

Local manufacturers, in cooperation with the Department of Supplies, reportedly are purchasing an ever-diminishing volume of raw materials from all over the world, wherever circumstances permit. Freight charges and inflationary prices, however, have doubled the cost of nearly all raw materials, the import price index having risen from 89.4 in 1939 to 200.0 in 1942.

Employment

Despite supply difficulties, the majority of Irish manufacturers are striving to maintain employment. Some firms are working 35 hours a week and others 3 days and 2 days a week.

The number of registered unemployed in Eire on February 20, was 86,600, compared with 87,600 in the preceding week and 98,900 in the corresponding week of 1942.

During the week ended February 13, 29,400 persons received cheap fuel through the Dublin Board of Assistance, the amount distributed being 1,471 tons of peat. Of the recipients, 24,100 persons were in receipt of widows' and orphans' pensions, unemployment assistance, and home assistance. A total of 9,500 persons received direct relief at a cost of £3,957.

Construction

During the month of January 1942, 248 new houses were built in Eire under the Housing Acts, of which 99 were constructed by local authorities in urban areas, and 107 in rural areas, while 42 were built by private persons and public-utility societies in both urban and rural areas.

Transport and Communication

Airgraph Service Introduced.—An airgraph service was introduced in Eire by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs on March 1, 1943. The service applies to Canada, Newfoundland, Egypt, India, Palestine, Ceylon, the Rhodesias, South Africa, and the Sudan. The postage rate per letter is 8 pence. Photographic work for the service is done in London.

French North Africa

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Vegetable Products Used for Packing Imported Articles Subject to Sanitary

Keen Comments on World-Economy Today

[Forty-seventh in a series of excerpts from notable books and speeches]

What Does "Economic" Actually Mean in a War-Warped World?

The ultimate economic consequences of war (particularly the extent of the casualties, the disorganization of civilian populations, the spread of disease and crime, the decline of the total population) are almost beyond measurement, although the intellectual heritage of developed nations may survive practically any amount of physical destruction.

After a period of military economy, society is bound to emerge fundamentally changed. * * * Recent developments have reminded us of the fact that the concept of economics has by no means been invariable throughout history. In a sense, even under the competitive system, what *seemed* to be economic initiatives and decisions have frequently been guided in large part, though usually unconsciously, by other than purely economic or business motives—in particular by *resentments* of various kinds. The necessity, as reflected in most systems of economic theory, of isolating purely economic aspects from others that are effective in social reality shows this clearly enough.

To the Nazis, "guns instead of butter" was a perfectly sound "economic" principle. The guns were to secure colonies and spheres of influence that would at some future period increase the standard of living at home. This prospect, however, was not the only thing behind that principle. The moral satisfaction resulting from the feeling of national power was considered a kind of economic value, just as much as, if not more than, the physical satisfaction due to the consumption of butter.

We may, of course, be vigorously *opposed* to this whole concept—but the restriction of the term "economic" to a narrow meaning, according to which it refers to something separate and distinct from the general social aspects of the great contemporary problem, is to be discouraged.

The guiding idea of the policies which replace military economy need not, therefore, necessarily be "economic" in the traditional meaning of an unfettered price mechanism, and a free capital market, motivated by a desire for profit. Some of the features of traditional economic thinking will certainly survive, but others may well be regarded by future generations as basically "uneconomic" and may be replaced by entirely new "economic" yardsticks.

Only with these reservations in mind can we make any attempt to outline certain desirable principles and possible details of the economic policies that may succeed military economy. The guiding principles of these policies should be *the actual needs and wishes of peaceful populations rather than abstract pseudo-economic dogmas.*

(From "Economics in Uniform," by Albert T. Lauterbach. Publishers: Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J. The above is Foreign Commerce Weekly's third and last excerpt from this notable new book. The opinions expressed are those of the author, not necessarily those of this magazine.)

Rest Camps Rising for Brazil's Rubber-Gathering Army

A chain of rest stations is rising across northern Brazil along the route of workers trekking into the Amazon Basin gateway of Belem to increase collection of wild rubber. At these stations, the workers enroute to the Amazon get shelter, food, water, and medical supplies. The rest stations are being set up as part of the Brazilian projects in the inter-American health and sanitation program, through the joint work of Brazilian and United States doctors and sanitary engineers.

An account of the new chain of rest stations has been received in Washington by the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. According to the reports from Brazil, the construction of the rest stations tied in closely with Brazil's activity in recruiting 50,000 additional workers for the Amazon rubber forces. These workers are being assembled in northeastern Brazil at collection stations for transportation to Belem, and thence by boat into the Amazon Basin. The journey to Belem must be made in great part on foot.

The reports give these additional details: Construction of 12 rest stations or camps are under way. Seven will serve as centers to prepare the workers for their march. The remaining five are located at intervals along the route to Belem. Each camp's equipment includes bathing facilities, a small laundry, a garbage incinerator, a dispensary, a treatment room, an isolation ward, and a small infirmary.

Upon arrival at the primary assembly camps, workers are given a medical examination and are issued new clothing. Sites of the primary collection stations are Mossoro, Crato, Crateus, Senador, Pompeu, Russas, Fortaleza, and Sobral. Way stations are located at Therezina, Coroata, São Luiz, Branganga, and Belem.

Inspection and Fee in French Morocco.—Every shipment into the French Zone of Morocco of articles or objects packed, wrapped, filled or wedged with vegetable products, especially hay, has been made subject to sanitary inspection and fee, with specified exceptions, by a vizierial order of October 6, 1942, published in the Bulletin Officiel of November 13, 1942.

Hay may be imported into the French Zone of Morocco only in bales, mechanically pressed and fastened.

Olives and Olive Oil: Trade Regulated in French Morocco.—Purchases of olives and trade in olive oil have been regulated in the French Zone of Morocco, by a residential order of November 5, 1942, published in the Bulletin Officiel of November 6.

Leather and Footwear: Importation Regulated in Tunisia.—Leather, skins, and footwear imported into Tunisia must be declared to the Trade Committee of Industry and Commerce in Leather and Skins, and may be delivered to the importer only under special permit from this committee, by an order of October 7, 1942, published in the Journal Officiel Tunisien of October 13.

For this purpose the importer must turn over to the Customs Service a duplicate of the original invoice, showing the nature of the goods and the weight per category of the products imported.

Wheat Flour and Semolina: Rebates to Millers Increased in Tunisia.—The rebates paid to millers and semolina manufacturers in Tunisia, for all quantities intended exclusively for local consumption, have been increased by a decree of October 1, 1942, published in the Journal Officiel Tunisien of October 8.

These rebates have been increased as follows (in francs per 100 kilograms):

On soft wheat milled into flour, from 14 to 19.50, effective from August 1, 1942, and to 33.65, effective from September 19, 1942; and on hard wheat made into semolina, from 24.70 to 29.35, effective from August 1, 1942.

[See FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY of January 9, 1943, for a former announcement.]

Transport and Communication

Shortage of Electric Power Curtails Railway Service in French Morocco.—The services of the railways in French Morocco have been sharply curtailed by restrictions placed on the consumption of electric current. Droughts have brought about a severe shortage of hydroelectric power.

Services on the Casablanca-Rabat-Fez line have been cut from daily to three times a week. However, operations on this important line have been augmented by motor transportation. Algerian services are restricted to one trip a week. Cuts have been made also in services between Casablanca and Marrakesh and Oued Zem.

Guatemala

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Lower Duty Rates on Several Articles Effected by Customs Reclassification.—Reclassification by the Guatemalan Directorate General of Customs has effected reductions in the import duties on paper for packing cigarettes, on sodium fluoride when packed in containers of 10 kilograms or more, and on paints made with an asphalt base.

The following are the new duties, former rates being shown in parentheses: Paper for packaging cigarettes, in sheets or rolls, $0.03 per gross kilogram ($0.10); sodium fluoride for industrial purposes, when packed in containers of 10 kilograms or more, $0.10 per gross kilogram ($0.25); and paints with an asphalt base, $0.10 per gross kilogram ($0.20).

Haiti

Wartime Commodity Controls

Used Tires: Sale to be Controlled by Committee of Tire Control and Transport Organization.—The sale of used tires in Haiti has been placed under control of a Committtee of Tire Control and Transport Organization, located at Port-au-Prince, according to a notice published in Le Moniteur, February 18, 1943. Available used tires may now be sold only with the approval of the above organization, but as yet no restriction has been established limiting sales.

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Draw-Back of Import Duties Established for Supplies Imported in Bulk by Oil Companies and Sold to the Armed Forces and other Specified Organizations.—Oil companies established in Haiti can obtain a credit for the amount of import duties paid on petroleum products imported in bulk and sold to the armed forces of the United States and to the Société Haitienne de Transport, S. A., and use these credits for payment of import duties on further shipments of these products, according to decree law No. 262 of February 17, 1943, published in Le Moniteur, February 18, 1943.

To be entitled to this privilege, the oil companies must submit to the customs authorities, at the close of each month, a statement showing the quantities delivered to the armed forces of the United States and the Société Haitienne de Transport, S. A., accompanied by receipts issued by the officers or representatives receiving deliveries.

Oil companies established in Haiti are also authorized to import duty-free quantities of articles in bulk equivalent to those taken from their stocks on which import duties were paid and which were delivered by them to individuals or firms enjoying duty-free privileges.

The oil companies must submit to the customs authorities, at the close of each month, a statement showing the quantities delivered to individuals or firms having duty-free privileges, accompanied by delivery receipts.

Transport and Communication

Motortruck Service Curtailed by Lack of Fuel and Equipment.—Freight and passenger motortruck service in the Republic of Haiti has been seriously curtailed through lack of fuel and equipment. Truck rates for freight have more than doubled in the last year.

To alleviate this traffic congestion, the Committee for Control of Requisitioned Ships, appointed in 1942, will use its vessels for the movement of cargoes by coastwise shipping.

India

Transport and Communication

Government Takes Over Certain Railways.—The Government of India on January 1, 1943, took over the Bengal & Northwestern and the Rohilkund & Kumaon Railway companies, which were formed into a group with the existing Tirhut State Railway, under the title of the Oudh & Tirhut Railway, reports the British press.

The Bengal & Northwestern, with its line of 2,085 miles on the meter gauge, and the Tohilkund & Kumaon Railway, with its 259 miles of track on the meter gage, have been working as one meter-gage entity from headquarters at Gorakhpur. These two private companies, registered as limited companies in 1882, were unique among class I railways, in that they did not receive a Government guaranty, though they did have the benefit of land grants.

Iran

Economic Conditions

Economic conditions in Iran during 1942 were adversely affected by low yields of many crops and curtailed foreign trade. The smaller harvests, caused partly by unfavorable weather and internal dislocations, cut deeply into the food supply and created serious shortages in some areas. To relieve this deficiency, the import ban on numerous food products was lifted. Lack of shipping, however, handicapped the movement of imports as well as exports. As supplies of domestic and import products declined, prices advanced sharply and speculation became more active, despite official efforts to limit increases. The carpet industry operated at a high level, but this was attributed to speculative rather than export demand. Construction work by the Allied authorities helped to offset the decrease in public-works activity. Note circulation continued to expand, whereas budget estimates were smaller.

Crops Smaller—Prices up Sharply

Preliminary estimates indicate smaller yields in 1942 for most crops. The deficiency was especially marked in barley and wheat, in which Iran is normally self-sufficient. Lack of rain, especially in the west and south, and confusion created by the presence of Allied forces, were partly responsible for the reduced yields. A shortage of rice, except in the Caspian littoral, was also reported. To relieve the food shortage, which became serious in the latter part of the year, the export of all food products was prohibited and the import ban on numerous foodstuffs was lifted.

As supplies of local and imported products diminished, there were sharp increases in prices of all commodities. Efforts of the Anti-Hoarding Department to check these advances were only partly effective, and shortages persisted. Extent of the rise is partly indicated by unofficial compilations of the cost of living index of the Banque Mellie, which stood around 480 in November 1942, as contrasted with 260 a year earlier (June 22, 1936, to June 21, 1937=100).

Carpet Industry Steady—Other Activities Vary

Operations of the carpet industry, Iran's major manufacturing export item, continued at a relatively high level despite the small export demand. This sustained activity was attributed primarily to speculative purchases at home.

For the year ended March 20, 1942, declines were noted in the production of loaf sugar and granulated sugar, and an increase in the output of matches.

The industrialization program was at a standstill during the year; no new factories were opened, and shortages of parts and imported raw materials hampered the operations of many existing plants.

As Government public works fell to negligible proportions, the lag was more than offset by activity of the Allied authorities. Employment of large numbers of natives on the latter projects enhanced the purchasing power of a large portion of the population.

Data are not available on oil activity during 1942, but reports indicate some progress in mining of copper and production of oxide of iron.

Construction and maintenance work was continued on all roads and railway lines. Additional progress was reported on the projected Tehran-Tabriz Railway and the Tehran-Meshed Railway lines.

Foreign Trade Declines—U. S. Share Larger

A further drop in the foreign-trade turn-over of Iran was indicated during 1942 as the lack of shipping persisted and the trading with Axis countries was discontinued. Figures are not yet available to show the extent of the decrease, but data for 1941–42 (latest available) already reflect this trend. For the year ended March 20, 1942, duty-paid imports amounted to 613,853,990 rials (864,925,400 in the preceding year) and duty-free imports totaled 177,241,660 (153,788,430). Commercial exports were valued at 811,910,560 rials (925,381,010), and shipments of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. reached 1,011,336,870 rials (1,313,591,268).

Iranian imports from the United States during the year ended March 20, 1942, were valued at 160,301,080 rials (72,505,370 in 1940–41), and exports to the United States amounted to 166,988,640 rials (124,135,360). Purchases from the United States consisted primarily of iron and steel products, machinery, automotive products, and tires; exports to the United States consisted mainly of carpets, gum tragacanth, animal casings, nuts, hides and skins, and wool.

Noted Educators and Journalists Visit United States

Opportunities for first-hand exchange of ideas and information to advance American solidarity are provided in visits to the United States now being made by distinguished educators, publishers, and writers from several of the other republics. In addition to a number of individual visitors, a group of nine journalists from Argentina is making a nation-wide tour, inspecting war plants, cultural centers, and Army and Navy establishments.

Venezuela, Mexico, Cuba, Guatemala, and Bolivia are represented in five notables now making visits as guests of the United States Department of State. They are:

Dr. Jose Nucete Sardi, Director of Culture of the Venezuelan Ministry of Education, who will visit a number of private and State universities and make a special study of industrial arts and craft schools.

Dr. Rafael Garcia Granados, Chairman of the History Section of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the National University of Mexico, who will make a special study of city management as well as inspect a number of educational institutions.

Father Luis Alberto Tapia, one of the best known ecclesiastics and educators of Bolivia, who will study the religious services of the United States Army and Navy, in addition to inspecting various colleges and universities.

Señor Julio C. Gonzales Rebull, editor of "El Crisol" of Habana, who will visit leading publishing houses, newspapers, and cultural centers so that he can convey through his newspaper to the people of Cuba his impressions of what the United States is like in wartime.

Dr. Flavio Herrera, professor of law at the National University of Guatemala, who will visit universities, museums, and research centers to study their methods of operation and instruction, with a view to applying similar techniques in Guatemala. Dr. Herrera, in a radio broadcast from Washington, emphasized that, while the various American republics may not have known so much of each other in the past, they are beginning to learn and understand each other today.

One of the missions of an author, he said, is to explain the social aspirations and objectives of the various peoples to each other and to bring about mutual understanding of the other's problems. Dr. Herrera predicted closer cooperation, with increased understanding, and a greater unity of intellectual relations for the future.

NOTE CIRCULATION INCREASED—RIAL RATES CHANGED

Note circulation was increased steadily during 1942. On March 20, 1942, it totaled 1,995,500,000 rials (of which 258,908,085 were held by the National Bank); metal reserve consisted of 311,000,750 rials in gold and 359,370,858 in silver, or a total of 670,371,608 rials. On September 13, 1942, Parliament passed an urgent bill increasing the note circulation from 2,700,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 rials; another increase (to 3,500,000,000 rials) was approved on October 21, 1942, and on November 18 Parliament authorized the appointment of a currency board to determine future increase in note circulation.

From January 1, 1942, to May 13, 1942, the official rate of the rial was 35 rials to the dollar for commerical transactions and 47.50 rials to the dollar for noncommercial transactions. By decree of the Council of Ministers on May 13, 1942, a rate of 32.50 rials to the dollar was established for all purposes, commercial or noncommercial.

BUDGET ESTIMATES SMALLER—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

For the year ended March 20, 1943, receipts are estimated at 3,137,822,940 rials (3,613,768,720 for preceding year) and expenditures at 3,137,695,050 (4,323,911,680). Actual figures are not published. The present budget continues the policy of including in the regular accounts items previously carried in supplementary budgets, so that the reduction from 1941–42 is actually larger than the figures indicate.

With a view to reorganizing the public financies of Iran, the appointment of a foreign adviser was approved by Parliament. This task was assigned to an American.

The entire Economic Section of the Ministry of Finance, with the exception of one or two divisions, was transformed first (August 1942) into a Department of Food, and later (September 1942) into a Ministry of Food. This Ministry of Food includes the Automotive Division, which continues to collect the monopoly tax on automotive products.

Mexico

Wartime Commodity Controls

Consortium Established to Control Sales of Primary Foodstuffs.—A consortium has been set up to acquire rice, beans, corn, wheat, and other articles of prime consumption, by a Mexican decree published and effective March 2, 1943. The two main purposes are to assure the grower the highest possible price for his products and to protect the consumer against unwarranted increases in articles of prime necessity.

Under the terms of this decree, the consortium will purchase at sufficiently remunerative prices, rice, beans, corn, and wheat, or any other articles deemed essential by the Ministries of National Economy, Agriculture and Development; will maintain supplies of these products in locations conveniently situated with regard to place of production and place of consumption; will enter into marginal operations to assure a steady flow of supply, thus stabilizing prices; and will have the sole right to export such surpluses as may exist.

It is further stipulated that the Ministry of National Economy shall fix maximum prices for both wholesale and retail sales in the national market, and that the consortium will be subject to these ceilings.

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Additional Products Made Subject to Prior Export Permits.—The exportation from Mexico of meals; dry alfalfa; hulls; oleaginous seed cake; straw and stubble of all kinds; dry grass; bran; and meat, fresh dressed, evaporated, dry or refrigerated, has been made subject to prior export permit of the Department of National Economy, according to a Mexican Presidential decree, published March 8, 1943, and effective the following day.

That Department will authorize the exportation of these products only when in its opinion the needs of the domestic market have been satisfied.

[See FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY of January 7, 1942, for previous announcement of the decree of December 19, 1941, which made various products subject to prior export permit.]

New Zealand

Economic Conditions

In almost all areas of business activity in New Zealand it has become practically impossible to gage normal seasonal movements, because the Dominion's economy has been so greatly affected by the impact of war. For example, it is the availability of shipping space, not relative production, that is the background against which external trading activity must be judged.

During the 11 months ended November 1942, a record was established for merchandise exports; in fact, the total value for the 11 months—£NZ76,086,705—was higher than the total recorded for any previous complete calendar year. Most of the principal items of export show increases in both quantity and value. The excess of exports over imports (£NZ28,835,278) was also higher than in any previous similar 11-month period or in any preceding calendar year.

ANTI-INFLATION MEASURES

The increasing demand for the Government to formulate a definite economic-stabilization program finally resulted in the issuance on December 15, 1942, of emergency regulations dealing with the stabilization program. It had been evident for some time that the control measures instituted at the beginning of the war were no longer adequate and that the Dominion's economy was seriously threatened by the continuing trend toward inflation. The measures now taken concern economic stabilization in the form of strict control over the prices of a wide range of additional essential commodities and the freezing of rents and rates of remuneration. The plan was well received in all sections of the country, though some commentators expressed the opinion that the step had been delayed too long and that, therefore, the measures stabilized economic conditions which had already become seriously unbalanced.

Under the regulations, all rents are frozen at the levels prevailing on September 1, 1942, except where a fair rent has been fixed under the provisions of the Fair Rents Act, in which case it is an offense to charge more. If a property was not let on September 1, 1942,

Potash-Supply Changes

The London Economist, in a recent issue, put its finger on a highly significant development when it called attention to the fact that the Allied potash-supply situation is far better than it was during the last war, when this valuable fertilizer was almost unobtainable. The United States, the Soviet Union, Palestine, and Spain have (as the British magazine notes) become important producers, and certain other countries are developing their potash production.

Among the newly developed deposits, the Russian mines in the Urals are probably the most important, while those in Palestine (the Dead Sea) are perhaps the cheapest to exploit. In Spain the output—chiefly in Catalonia—had been adversely affected by the civil war, but production has now been resumed on a substantial scale.

The United States, a decade ago, was the world's largest potash-importing country, but has now become an *exporter* of these fertilizers. The foundations of the U. S. potash industry were laid during the last war. Already in 1940 the United States produced more potash than it needed, and since then we have had a regular export surplus. This year another increase in U. S. production is expected—so Allied supplies of this vital material are not unsatisfactory.

The rise of the "extra-German" potash production is not only of vital significance for the United Nations during this war, but it will also, as the London Economist notes, prove of great benefit to international agriculture in the future, as it will prevent the German cartel (if anything if *left* of that cartel after the defeat of the Reich) from dictating world supplies and prices.

Health Work Projected for Peruvian Coal Port

Modern sanitation facilities will be provided for Chimbote, a growing industrial town in Peru, under a cooperative arrangement between Peruvian authorities and the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. This Institute, organized by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs to handle United States contributions to an inter-American health and sanitation program, will provide funds and technical aid to supplement Peruvian contributions to the Chimbote work.

Special attention is being paid to the Chimbote area because it is expected to grow with the execution of industrialization plans. From a population of about 5,000 today, it is estimated that expansion over the next decade may increase the community three or four times.

Chimbote port facilities are being improved. Peru hopes to build a steel industry in the area. Coal-loading facilities, moreover, may enable Peru to export coal to meet urgent wartime needs of neighboring markets. Located on Chimbote Bay, the city is the chief port of the Santa River Valley. The Pan American Highway paralleling the coast of Peru runs through Chimbote. The highway gives it easy access to Lima, the capital of Peru, 250 miles distant.

In the Santa Valley are located rich anthracite coal deposits. These are the basis for hopes of establishing a Peruvian steel industry, using iron ore brought in by water.

Nearby swamps provide breeding places for mosquitoes, carriers of malaria. Consequently, in view of the strategic importance of Chimbote to Peruvian economic plans, the war on malaria will be extended to the Peruvian port.

the basic rent is the rent last payable before that date and, in the case of a property first let after September 1, 1942, the basic rent is the rent first payable. Any amount in excess of the basic rent or fair rent that has been paid may be recovered within a period of 6 months or may within the same period be deducted from rent accruing. Official statements have been made that the rent regulations do not provide protection of tenants against eviction.

A ceiling is placed on all rates of remuneration as of the date that the regulations were issued (December 15). The term "rates of remuneration" includes time and piece wages and overtime, bonus, and other special payments, allowances, fees, commissions, and every other emolument (whether paid in money or not), traveling expenses, and directors' fees. Only in cases of extra work or extra risk can increases be granted and then only with the permission of the Conciliation Commissioner, with the right of appeal to the Arbitration Court.

During the period of the war no change will be made in the minimum wages already established, or in the principal conditions of employment under any award or agreement, except such adjustments as the Arbitration Court approves.

The incomes of companies and individuals are held down through the combined operation of income tax, excess-profits tax, and price orders.

Cost of Living

To arrive at a better estimate of the cost of living, a new wartime-price index has been prepared, since the regular index had become inadequate for present conditions. One of the central points in the whole stabilization plan, the index now includes—in addition to the main groups of commodities and services previously covered (such as food, rent, fuel, and light)—the needs of the average family in the way of fresh fruits and vegetables. The items added are: Cabbages, carrots, parsnips, turnips, potatoes, onions, apples, and lemons. If at any time the new wartime-price index shows an increase or reduction in the price level of not less than 5 percent, the Court of Arbitration will issue general orders for an increase or reduction of minimum wages under awards. However, the regulations contain a general proviso that the first general order for an increase after the issuance of the regulations will operate if there is an increase in the cost of living of not less than 2½ percent.

At the outbreak of the war, all prices were brought under control of a body known as the Price Tribunal, which, in the interests of both consumers and producers, maintained strict supervision over all prices. In September 1941, a ceiling was fixed for 38 of the more important commodities entering into the cost of living. The stabilization regulations fix the prices of an additional 110 items. The complete list now includes a wide range of commodities—groceries, dairy products, meat, fresh fruits, and vegetables, fuel and lighting, clothing, footwear, drapery, furniture, utensils, and a large number of miscellaneous items in common use. Goods sold and services rendered by local authorities also come under the control of the Price Tribunal, as do goods sold on the installment plan.

Provision for the prevention of profiteering and black marketing is included in the regulations. Heavy penalties will be imposed for infractions on both buyers and sellers.

Agriculture

The outlook for the 1942–43 agricultural season remains generally favorable. The winter was an unusually mild one leading to an early spring, with the result that the season was in advance of normal. The call for increased production will probably be met, though the manpower situation has become increasingly difficult. The meat season in New Zealand started with far better prospects than the preceding one, since the carry-over was greatly reduced as a result of the unexpected shipping facilities that became available during the last year

Freezing works are experiencing difficulties arising from the shortage of labor. It was reported, however, that the Manpower Department was planning to arrange for the release of a sufficient number of experienced men from the Army to meet the needs of the freezing works. The shortage was estimated at more than 2,000 workers.

As a result of the demands of war, dehydration of meat and butter is assuming great importance. A group of British food experts is to visit New Zealand in the near future to collaborate with New Zealand authorities in planning for the establishment of plants for the dehydration of meats and butter—in addition to the plants already being built in the Dominion.

Phosphate Deposits

One development that may prove to be of considerable importance to the Dominion is the discovery, recently reported in the press, of extensive low-grade deposits of phosphate in the Clarendon district of New Zealand. A preliminary survey has revealed the probability of extensive areas of easily worked material, and arrangements have been made to bore the area in order to determine the exact quality of the phosphate-bearing rock available. The loss of Nauru and Ocean islands through enemy action cut off the Dominion's former source of phosphate, and therefore if the deposits prove to be continuous and reasonably uniform, the difficult situation in regard to fertilizer may be somewhat improved.

Palestine

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products: Import Duties and Excise Taxes Increased.—Import duties and excise taxes were increased on alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and tobacco products, effective February 15, 1943, according to an order published in the Palestine Gazette of that date.

Import duties on alcoholic beverages were increased approximately 50 percent from the May 1, 1940, level. Those affecting tobacco, per kilogram, were increased as follows: Cigarettes, from 1,250 mils to 2,000 mils; cigars, from 2,000 to 3,000 mils; snuff, from 600 to 1,000 mils; unmanufactured tobacco, from 500 to 750 mils; manufactured tobacco, from 1,250 to 2,000 mils; and "tombac," by 50 percent.

The most important increases in excise duties were on manufactured tobacco (excluding heisheh and tombac), from 400 to 600 mils per kilogram; on beer not exceeding 15 percent of alcohol, from 10 to 20 mils per liter; on spirits made

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from molasses or grain, from 130 to 250 mils per liter of alcohol. (1,000 mils= £P1=U. S. $4.035.)

Paraguay

Economic Conditions

During January and February the basic condition of Paraguay continued moderately prosperous. Toward the end of January, spotty precipitation occurred throughout the country, but, on an average, rainfall has been inadequate. As a result, it is believed that the cotton corps will be reduced by 20 percent from last year's total production of 21,000 tons of seed cotton. Grazing has been poor, so that animals coming into the slaughterhouses are in only fair condition. The peanut crop, from which much was expected, has been invaded by the leaf worm and this, together with the effects of the drought, has reduced the hoped-for bumper crop by at least 50 percent.

Meat-Canning Industry

Failure of the British Food Ministry to sign this year's meat contracts, and the deficiency of suitable cattle, place Paraguay's three large meat-canning plants in an unfavorable position. Whereas these frigoríficos operated at capacity during 1942, so far this year production has approximated only 75 percent of capacity.

Paraguayan cattle owners are required to declare their stocks, half of which must be made available for public consumption at a price of 12.50 pesos per kilogram live weight. The other half may be sold to the frigoríficos at a price of 17 pesos per kilogram. Of the frigorífico price of 17 pesos per kilogram, 2.25 pesos is deducted and turned over to the so-called "compensation fund" which in turn is paid to producers who have sold their cattle for public consumption. A net price of 14.75 paper pesos is therefore realized on sales for public consumption, but owners prefer to sell to the frigoríficos, by whom they are paid promptly. The frigoríficos also assume responsibility for the health of the cattle and will accept herds of varying quality.

A scheme is under consideration which would confine two big plants to a daily slaughtering schedule of 300 head. Through such a plan the plants could be kept going, a not-too-heavy burden would be placed upon domestic herds, and employment would be maintained, but the production of canned meat for the British Ministry of Food is an important source of revenue for the Government, and it is reported that the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of the Republic are in favor of production at the highest possible level. Which of these two general plans will be adopted is a matter of conjecture. In any event, production is likely to be at least 10 percent below that of 1942 when the industry shipped from the country a total of 13,038,465 kilograms of canned beef.

Agriculture and Livestock

Although Paraguay is more than self-sufficient as regards certain agricultural products, the higher prices that have been offered by foreign countries have influenced the granting of export permits that may not make sufficient allowance for domestic requirements. During November, the Government decided that stocks of rice on hand were sufficient to allow an exportable balance of almost 1,500,000 kilograms of unhulled rice which quantity was taken up for shipment to South Africa. As a consequence of the drought the country may run short of this grain.

Substantially the same thing has happened as regards sugar. Production for the 1941–42 harvest approached 16,000 tons, and exports to Argentina and Uruguay for the year aggregated 4,000 tons. It is estimated that the 1942–43 harvest may not supply domestic requirements of 9,000 tons and that a shortage may develop. The Government is now attempting to control the situation and to prevent undue speculation in the sale and purchase of agricultural commodities.

The Banco Agrícola ran a series of advertisements in the press, asking farmers not to sell corn, peanuts, beans, and other products at a value less than that fixed by the Government, and the acquisition of these crops by the Bank was promised within the near future.

Prominence has been given in the local press to the promulgation of a decree by the Bolivian Government which exempts from all internal, municipal or departmental taxes, for a period of 5 years, beef cattle imported from Paraguay. While this decree may not have great economic importance, it may encourage the driving of Paraguayan beef cattle from the northwestern Chaco into Bolivia to what appears to be a ready market. Under ordinary circumstances these cattle are near no major consuming center, and their transportation to the frigoríficos would be far too expensive.

Transport and Communication

Increased Railway Activity.—The record of the Paraguayan Central Railway for the year 1942 has shown certain encouraging trends. With the exception of the well-established river traffic, the railway is one of the most important economic indicators, and it is significant that during 1942 there was a general improvement in practically all departments of activity. The number of passengers carried increased by 25 percent, and parcels and baggage handled were somewhat improved as compared with 1941. The most significant increases, however, were freight-train mileage run and the amount of freight transported. During 1942 there was an improvement of 23.5 percent in the mileage run and nearly 27 percent in the amount of freight handled, the latter having increased from 126,000,000 kilograms to 160,000,000 kilograms.

★ Work Wins Wars

Shipping "Pinch" Hits Japs in Indies?

With the Allies hammering at Japanese communications, the occupation troops in the East Indies are reportedly suffering a serious shipping shortage. As part of their effort to meet this, they have announced the opening of a Marine Training School in Macassar, Celebes—the institution of a shipbuilding course in Batavia—the formation of a special bureau to salvage Allied cargo ships sunk off northern Sumatra during naval engagements in 1942—and the opening on February 21 of a shipyard at Macassar to build motor vessels from djati (teak) wood, which grows on Celebes.

Portugal

Exchange and Finance

Budget for 1943 Announced.—The Portuguese Government's budget of ordinary and extraordinary expenditures and estimated ordinary receipts for the calendar year 1943 was approved by decree No. 32611, published in the Diario do Governo, Lisbon, of December 30, 1942.

This decree authorizes total expenditures of 3,469,354,164 escudos, an increase of 618,959,031 escudos over appropriations for 1942.

Estimates of ordinary income are fixed at 2,302,425,124 escudos, an increase of 169,480,300 escudos over 1942.

Authorized expenditures for the Ministries of War and Navy total 1,407,241,770 escudos, or 40.5 percent of total appropriations.

Spain

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Production Tax Established in Tungsten Ore.—Tungsten ore produced in

Courtesy Office of War Information

Spain was made subject to a production tax of 10 pesetas per kilogram, by a law of January 7, published in the Official Bulletin of January 20, 1943. The quantities of ore turned over by producers to the "Council of Special Minerals of Military Interest" are exempt from the tax.

Sweden

Transport and Communication

Railway Converted to Electric Power to Save Coal.—The Gaevle-Falun section of the Gaevle-Dala Railway line in Sweden, about 58 miles in length, is to be converted to electric traction to ease the fuel problem. It is hoped that a saving of about 12,000 tons of coal annually may be effected, reports the foreign press.

The change-over of this line's equipment, owned by a private company, is scheduled to be completed late next year at an estimated cost of $1,137,000.

Syria and Lebanon

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Chemicals and Raw Materials: Commerce and Storage Regulated in Lebanon.—The holding in stock and trading in certain products, chiefly chemicals and raw materials, have been placed under a "regime of controlled distribution" in Lebanon, by a decree of June 18, 1942, according to the Feuille Officielle Suisse du Commerce, Bern, August 10.

Under this control, no one can import, hold, buy, sell, exchange or transfer, give as security, nor make any act or contract with these products as an object, without having obtained a permit in advance from the competent Lebanese authorities. Prices are to be fixed for all such products by the Ministry of Supplies.

The products affected include paper and printers' ink, construction wood, linseed oil, castor oil, paraffin, essence of turpentine, tin, lead, and a long list of chemical products.

Pharmaceutical products subject to special regulations are not included in the above control.

United Kingdom

Economic Conditions

Labor

The British Ministry of Information has released figures on the manpower available for Britain's war effort. The number of persons between 16 and 65 is 33,250,000—16,000,000 men and 17,250,000 women. Of the women, 10,000,000 are married or occupied in necessary household duties. There are only 4,250,000 unmarried women between the ages of 18 and 64. The total number of women (exclusive of domestic servants) engaged full time in industry or in the forces is 6,750,000, and a further 300,000 are engaged in part-time work.

The Oxford Institute estimates that the ratio of war workers in the United States to war workers in Britain in the second quarter of 1942 was 5 to 4. At the beginning of 1943 it was probably 2 to 1, but much of the United States labor is engaged on construction, whereas in Britain the building-up process has been completed.

In January, an order provided that the age group of women who might obtain employment only through an official employment office was extended from the 18 to 30 to the 18 to 40 range. Another order decreed that all employers must notify the Ministry of Labor when any worker left his job or was discharged. The Minister of Labor announced that he intended to use his power of compulsion under the Defense Regulations to direct married women who do not have children living with them to do part-time work.

At the end of 1941, there were 7,090,000 trade-union members, of whom 5,718,000 were men and 1,372,000 women. It is probable that during 1942 there was a substantial increase.

By July 1942, average weekly earnings of workers were 60 percent higher than before the war. Actual wage rates, however, had risen by only 24 percent. The growing disparity between wages and earnings can no longer be explained by an increase in hours and is probably due, therefore, to the extension of payment by results and an increase in the productivity of workers already on piece work.

Equal Compensation for War Injuries Advocated for Women

A British Government committee has submitted a report advocating that civilian women be compensated for war injuries equally with civilian men, and that nongainfully occupied persons be compensated equally with gainfully occupied persons. The report stated that the principle of equal compensation was not only just in itself, but could be adopted with little practical difficulty and with relatively little cost. It recommends that the same principle should be extended to cover all war-service injuries incurred by civil defense volunteers and to disability pensions paid to men and women in the services and in the Merchant Navy.

At present, rates of compensation are from 15 to 25 percent lower for women than for men. Rates paid to persons who are not gainfully occupied or not civil defense workers are considerably lower than those paid for gainfully occupied persons and civil defense workers.

Since the beginning of the war the incidence of injury as between the sexes has been, in the case of civil-defense volunteers, about 10 men to 1 woman; among gainfully occupied persons, about 2 men to 1 woman; and among nongainfully occupied persons about 1 man to 8 women. Of the nongainfully occupied claimants, 85 percent have been married women, and of these the vast majority were housewives. Until November 20, 1942, a total of 95,315 persons had claimed injury allowances and 10,261 had claimed pensions. (Disability pensions are payable in the event of serious or prolonged disablement.)

Prices

Britain's official cost-of-living index remained almost unchanged throughout 1942 and stood in January 1943 at 199 points with July 1914 as a base, and at 129 points with September 1939 as a base. Rises in the prices of fuel and light and miscellaneous nonfood items were offset by a reduction in the price of clothing. January was the twenty-first month in which the cost-of-living index has been held between 127 and 131, the target set by the Government in its anti-inflation program in the summer of 1941.

Courtesy Office of War Information

U. S. Department of Agriculture

New Commodity Rules

Supplies of toilet preparations for the current quota period have been cut from the annual rate of 25 percent to 20 percent of the value of supplies in the standard period (June 1939 to May 1940). In partial compensation, there is a separate quota for face powder and dusting powder at 65 percent per annum, and the Board of Trade will consider applications for licenses to supply additional quantities of shampoos and baby toilet powders.

Petroleum products may not be used in the manufacture of hair preparations for domestic or export trade except under license, and certain chemicals, such as acetone, butyl acetate, and amyl acetate, may not be used, except under license, in quantities greater than one-half percent, by weight, of the finished product. New restrictions on packaging have also been laid down.

The cosmetic industry is being subjected to a process of reconcentration, and firms taking part in approved schemes are to be rewarded by having their quotas raised to 50 percent.

New Regulations Govern Registered Accounts

On January 26 the three types of sterling accounts holdable by British residents in the United States, namely, "registered accounts," "sterling area accounts," and the "old" or "free" accounts, were merged, and from that date all accounts were to be treated as registered accounts. This type of account, which represents sterling which is freely convertible into dollars at the official rate, formerly was permitted to be opened in the names of banks. Registered accounts are now allowed to individuals. The new regulations leave unaffected the blocked sterling accounts maintained in the name of United States residents and sterling accounts kept in the books of British traders for United States holders. The blocked accounts represent proceeds of liquidation of certain capital assets and will continue to be available for reinvestment in certain types of sterling securities.

Housing

It was announced that the acute rural housing shortage will be partially met by the construction of 3,000 to 4,000 cottages during the next year.

Transport and Communication

Record in 1942 of British Overseas Airways.—According to the London Times, British Overseas Airways flying-boats and landplanes flew in 1942 about 10,000,000 miles in an aggregate flying time of about 67,250 hours, bearing approximately 43,000 passengers, 850 tons of mail, and 2,250 tons of freight.

The total passenger miles flown amounted to approximately 91,000,000, and the capacity ton-miles provided during the year were roughly 21,600,000, compared with 12,587,294 ton-miles in 1941 and 8,674,972 in 1940.

Uruguay

Tariffs and Trade Controls

Synthetic Insoluble Rosins: Included in Raw Materials Section at Lower Duty.—Insoluble synthetic rosins are included in the raw materials section of the Uruguayan tariff, dutiable at 5 percent plus a surtax of 4 percent of a fixed official customs valuation of 0.80 peso per kilogram, according to a resolution of January 29, 1943, published in the Diario Oficial of March 4.

Construction Iron: Maximum Sales Prices Established.—Maximum sales prices, ranging from 42 to 90 pesos per 100 kilograms, have been established for construction iron of various types by executive decrees of December 4, 1942, and February 12, 1943, published in the Uruguayan Diario Oficial, and effective December 8, 1942, and March 5, 1943, respectively.

Transport and Communication

Railway Services Reduced.—The Central Uruguay Railway Co. reduced the train services approximately 25 percent because of wartime difficulties, states the British press.

Passenger fares were raised as of November 15 and brought into force January 15, since, by law, 3 months' notice had to be given for alterations in rates. Speed restrictions are in force to conserve rails, which are not procurable in Uruguay.

These curtailments have had an effect upon the company's gross receipts. Records for 4 months of the financial year which began July 1, 1942, show that receipts have fallen from £402,000 to £380,000.

Contributors' Column

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U. S. Cash Foreign Trade

(Continued from p. 4)

As in other areas, a comparison of Latin American trade on the basis of physical volume would, of course, be somewhat less favorable. Cash exports to Latin America during 1942 amounted to 96 percent of all goods shipped to that area. Machinery and vehicles and iron and steel were, as usual, the leading exports to the American countries, although shipments of durable manufactures for civilian use, such as passenger automobiles, declined in volume and value as compared with 1941. The United States furnished in 1942, in larger amounts than in pre-war years, many necessary commodities formerly obtained in Europe, including iron and steel, coal, paper materials, paper, and chemicals. As usual, exports also included large quantities of foodstuffs and textiles.

Ample dollar exchange to accommodate the sale of United States merchandise to Latin America was made available by large purchases of Latin American products by the United States during 1942. Import balances with Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, and El Salvador were increased. Among these Republics showing export balances, notably Mexico, the import trade showed a marked increase while exports declined.

War Supplies Loomed Large

Of the total cash exports from the United States in 1942, strictly military equipment and war-related products such as metals, industrial machinery, petroleum products, and chemicals comprised approximately 50 percent. Agricultural products were nearly 10 percent of total exports; other commodities including coal, paper base stock, paper, textiles, and other manufactured products made up approximately two-fifths.

United States Exports, Imports, and Balance of Merchandise Trade

[Value in millions of dollars]

Period	Total exports, including re-exports [1]	Cash exports	General imports	Excess of cash exports over imports	Percent cash exports of total exports
1936–38, annual average	2,967	2,967	2,489	+478	100.0
1939–41, annual average	4,115	3,871	2,763	+1,108	94.1
1941 total	5,147	4,414	3,345	+1,069	85.8
1942 total	7,823	3,151	2,742	+409	40.3
Quarterly totals:					
1941—First quarter	985	983	730		
Second quarter	1,102	1,046	864		
Third quarter	1,250	1,027	822		
Fourth quarter	1,811	1,357	928		
1942—First quarter	1,569	890	779		
Second quarter	1,838	765	640		
Third quarter	2,039	766	594		
Fourth quarter	2,377	729	729		

[1] Includes Lend-Lease shipments.

Programs Established for Licensing Exports

(Continued from p. 3)

Economic Warfare has been invited to invoke the Lend-Lease procedure as a supplementary mechanism in cases where private exporters are for any reason unable to function.

Officials of the BEW believe it likely that a standard pattern may eventually emerge for handling exports to all countries. Such a pattern would embody the best features of the Decentralization and Program Licensing plans in a combination that would not be difficult to effect, since they are substantially identical with respect to their policy objectives and their principal operating features.

Advantages Recognized

Experience of the BEW has shown that both the policy objectives and the operating features of the two plans are attractive to Government officials and importers alike in the countries participating in the importation of United States goods. Under either plan the importing countries are given an opportunity to establish clearly defined lists of commodities which their own authorities consider essential to their war programs, government needs, and civilian economies. This reduces the probability of wasting valuable cargo space on ships outbound from the United States, by eliminating from requirements lists goods not held to be essential.

Nonmilitary exports of commercial character not handled by Lend-Lease arrangements under the Program License plans are made subject to certification by agencies designated by the Board of Economic Warfare. For example, the British Ministry of Supply Mission may issue certificates to American exporters desiring to ship goods to an importer in one of the destinations represented by the mission. These certificates are submitted to the Office of Exports of the Board of Economic Warfare for final determination as to whether or not the shipment involved can be made. In cases where the mission declines to issue a certificate, the exporter has recourse by appeal to the Board of Economic Warfare.

Question of "End-Use"

Export release certificates may be issued only when the "end-use" of the commodity to be exported is consonant with the "end-use" listed on the original program established for the destination concerned. If the ultimate "end-use" is changed, a request for an amendment of the program must be filed by the agency with the Office of Lend-Lease Administration or with the Board of Economic Warfare.

In order to relieve exporters having orders for goods authorized to be shipped under Unlimited License or General License to the country destinations represented by purchasing missions, a 60-day transition period was established during which such orders may be cleared up. This period dates from April 1, 1943.

Big Gain in Output at Magnitogorsk

The iron and steel works in the Magnitogorsk district of the Ural Mountains (Soviet Union) had a 25 percent increase in steel output and a 34 percent increase in rolled-metal output in the second half of 1942, the foreign press reports. One blast furnace alone is reported to have a daily output of 1,500 tons of pig iron.

News by COMMODITIES

Beverages

Madeira's Wine Exports

Madeira, famous for its wines for the past 400 years, has recently had most of its export trade in wines with the Scandinavian countries, especially Sweden. At the outbreak of hostilities between the Soviet Union and Finland, the latter country dropped out of the market, and, following the invasion of Denmark and Norway, those two countries were lost to the Madeira wine trade. Sweden is the only Scandinavian country now importing wine from Madeira.

The decline in the wine trade is shown by comparing the 1942 exports of 925,755 liters (1 liter=1.0567 quarts) of which 635,505 liters went to Sweden in one shipment, with those for the first 9 monts of 1939 when 3,999,045 liters were shipped abroad, chiefly to Scandinavia.

The Madeira Wine Association states that 27,753 liters of wine were exported to the United States in 1942, compared with 46,989 in 1941. The Association believes that 1942 will yield an average vintage of about 8,000,000 liters. Exports in 1943 are uncertain. While orders continue to be received from Sweden, shipping difficulties may make it impossible to fulfill them. The Association is endeavoring to find new markets, but the outlook is not encouraging.

It is reported that considerable wine is being distilled into brandy, and the rest is being stored until the war is over.

Liquor Production in Panama

Total liquor production in Panama in January 1943 was 2,464,914 liters, compared with 2,003,479 liters in January 1942, an over-all increase of 461,435 liters, or 23 percent.

In January 1943, beer accounted for more than 90 percent of all Panamanian liquor production, amounting to 2,237,526 liters, compared with 1,698,523 liters in January 1942. The production of rum was second in importance, 82,514 liters, against 101,536 liters in the corresponding month of 1942; whisky came third, 49,001 liters, compared with 47,467 liters in January 1942.

Chemicals

Canada's Synthetic-Resin Industry

The progress of the synthetic-resin industry in Canada is indicated by the following figures, showing the value of the output for 1937–41, based on statistics published in the Canadian press (figures do not include casein plastics): 1937, $477,645; 1938, $751,330; 1939, $1,078,241; 1940, $1,586,080; 1941, $2,403,124.

Shortage of Fertilizers in Canary Islands

Supplies of chemical fertilizers required for intensive cultivation in the Canary Islands continue difficult to obtain.

During the fourth quarter of 1942, 2,200 tons of nitrate were received from Chile, and some dried blood was received from Argentina. About 2,000 sacks of potash came from Spain.

The use of organic fertilizers is recommended by the agricultural authorities, but quantities available are not sufficient. Several fertilizers on the market are too low in nitrogen content for the volcanic soil of the islands.

Increased Output in China's Chemical Plants

The greatest increase in output among chemical plants in China has been shown in those units producing bleaching powder, caustic soda, and acids, says a report from Chungking.

The production index (1940=100) indicates a rapid rise, as shown by the following figures: Bleaching powder climbed to 348 in 1941 (458 in 1942); caustic soda increased to 300 in 1941 (324 in 1942); and acids rose to 105 in 1941 (237 in 1942).

Many U. S. Dehydration Plants Keep Food Flowing Overseas

Since the inauguration of the Lend-Lease program 2 years ago, the production of dehydrated foods has been enormously expanded in the United States. Dehydration plants are now located in 32 States of the Union, according to the Lend-Lease Administrator. By next summer a total of 110 plants will be in operation, and at least 100 more are expected to begin operation before the year 1943 ends.

In 1942 purchases of dehydrated foods by the Food Distribution Administration for Lend-Lease, Territorial Emergency Programs, and other purposes included the following (in pounds): Milk, 250,000,000; eggs, 200,000,000; meat, 1,360,000; potatoes, 5,000,000; onions, 500,000; carrots, 475,000; cabbage, 292,000; rutabagas, 250,000; and turnips, 99,400.

Army and Lend-Lease orders already placed for the delivery of dehydrated vegetables in 1943 total 140,000,000 pounds.

Manufacture of Explosives in Eire

The production in Eire of liquid oxygen explosives for blasting purposes is under study, says the British press.

Manufacturing of refined glycerin, recently begun, is now on a commercial basis, it is reported.

New Plant To Operate in Finland

A new plant for the chemical utilization of wood on a commercial scale is to be erected in Finland by the alcohol monopoly, states a European technical publication.

A process, based on the use of greatly diluted sulfuric acid at high temperatures, will be employed, it is stated. The new plant will have a capacity of 10,000 tons of power alcohol annually; other products will include dextrose, fodder yeast, and lignin.

Development of Finland's Chemical Industry

A commission has been set up by the Council of State to study the development of the chemical industry in Finland, the foreign press reports.

This commission, it is stated, will probably be expanded later into a permanent organization which will pass on proposals submitted for the installation of new chemical factories or expansion of existing plants.

Manufacture of Plastic Products in South Africa

A South African company has commenced the manufacture in Johannesburg of several important plastic products, the British press reports. These plastics are made entirely from domestic raw materials, it is stated.

Products include dielectric items, such as heavy switch mounting boards and tubular and extruded rods. The company is also manufacturing a number of molded articles, including containers.

Chemical Manufacture in U. K.

Hydrazine salts are being produced in bulk in the United Kingdom by a new continuous process, says a British chemical publication.

Cyclohexylamine has been added to the list of fine chemicals now manufactured in the United Kingdom.

Coal, Coke, and Fuel Gases

Coal Production in Brazil

Coal production in Brazil during the first 9 months of 1942 amounted to 1,290,094 metric tons. Of this amount, 312,701 tons were mined in the State of Santa

Catarina, and most of the remainder in Rio Grande do Sul. It is expected that complete figures for the entire year 1942 will disclose an output close to 1,800,000 tons, or an indicated increase of more than 25 percent over the 1941 total of 1,408,079 tons.

Output in Santa Catarina was 28,728 metric tons in January 1942, but by the year's end the monthly average had increased to 42,500 tons. Further increase is expected.

The Parana field was opened in 1942, and by December production had reached 2,000 tons a month. An expanded schedule of mining in this State is expected in 1943, but the existing railroad needs to be extended some 14 kilometers into the area of operations.

Motor Alcohol Made from Mandioca, in Brazil

By the spring of 1944, Brazil expects to have in operation eight distilleries, with a combined yearly output of 16,000,000 liters (about 4,227,000 United States gallons) of motor alcohol made from mandioca. Eventually, it is planned to have 20 such distilleries, with a combined yearly output of 40,000,000 liters.

Canadian Coal Production

Coal production in Canada during December 1942 amounted to 1,735,460 tons, compared with 1,618,113 tons in November, and 1,813,963 tons in December 1941. Of the December 1942 total, 1,080,579 tons were bituminous, 74,715 tons subbituminous, and 580,166 tons lignite. Alberta and Nova Scotia, together, produced almost 78 percent of the total.

According to published reports, imports during December 1942 totaled 1,692,147 tons, including 1,294,033 tons of bituminous, 398,055 tons of anthracite, and 59 tons of lignite. The December 1941 imports were 1,833,483 tons.

Exports from Canada in December were 60,411 tons, a drop of almost 9 percent from December 1941 figures.

Byproducts and gas-house coke production in December totaled 274,641 tons, bringing the total for the year to 3,274,595 tons. Output of such products aggregated 3,150,094 tons for 1941.

Coal Production in Peru

Production of bituminous coal in Peru is estimated at 180,000 metric tons for 1943, compared with an output of 120,000 tons in 1942. It is believed that the prospective supply will fill domestic requirements, which are not great, since the country, as a whole, depends largely on petroleum derivatives and fuels other than coal.

Anthracite mines, now being opened up in the Ancash coal fields, are expected to furnish 60,000 tons for export in 1943. In previous years, two mines in this district have produced small tonnages of anthracite.

Peru's largest active coal mine turns out about 100,000 tons of bituminous coal a year, and belongs to a copper company. Coke, produced from this coal, is used in the company's smelters.

U. K. Able to Avoid Fuel Rationing

Barring unforeseen occurrences, the gap between production and consumption of coal in the United Kingdom, which in June 1942 (roughly 11,000,000 tons on a yearly basis) will be closed by the combined efforts of producers and consumers, a recent statement of the Minister of Fuel and Power indicates.

It has been possible to avoid the rationing of fuel by a conjunction of three favoring factors—an increased output of coal; conservation of considerable quantities of fuel as a result of the fuel-saving campaign instituted in June 1942; and a mild winter.

"Sugared" Promises

Increased subsidies and premiums have been promised by the German "authorities" to Netherlands farmers who deliver more than 22,000 pounds of sugar beets to refineries. The premium consists of additional sugar allocations to be shared with farm hands helping with the sugar-beet harvest, according to the Dutch press, in which a "Cultivation Plan for 1943" is discussed. All subsidies for other crops will remain unchanged.

London observers call the higher subsidy "curious," since the average wartime sugar-beet production of 260,000 tons is still 60,000 tons more than the sugar consumed in the Netherlands in 1941. The figure for the total sugar consumption was obtained by combining the known private consumption of 125,000 tons with the 75,000 tons of sugar used by industry. "In wartime, however, 4 percent of sugar is added to bread flour, making a yearly total of 30,000 tons," an expert said. "The Netherlands sugar consumption has not risen above 200,000 tons, and as private rations, 2 pounds per month, have not been decreased, it may be assumed that industries using sugar have been allocated smaller amounts than before. There is no doubt that a sugar-beet crop surplus of 60,000 tons is *exported to Germany*—otherwise Dutch sugar rations could have been increased 50 percent."

Construction

Situation in Brazil

Public construction in Brazil continued at a high level in 1942, although new private-building permits issued dropped off approximately 60 percent. Listed among the more important projects are the National Steel Mill, a paper-and-pulp mill, and an airplane-motor factory. Construction of private buildings already planned or under way was continued.

The sharp rise in the cost of building materials and the shortage of imported materials indicate the likelihood of further slowing up of private-construction activity.

Decreased Building in Toronto, Canada

Indicative of the scarcity of building materials is the 16 percent decline in building construction in Toronto, Canada, in 1942 from the 1941 activity, states a recent trade report.

Of the total value of building construction in 1942 ($7,660,940), commercial and industrial building showed a total of $4,461,531; housing, including apartment houses, accounted for $1,773,149; schools and churches totaled $110,200; miscellaneous building represented $1,316,060.

Building Accelerated in Canary Islands

Municipal construction in Tenerife, Canary Islands, has been accelerated by the arrival of shipments of cement. Work had been reduced to the minimum by the scarcity of materials.

Among the major projects are a new principal city market, a bridge which will open up a new section for development, and widening of streets.

Water System Completed in El Oro, Ecuador

A water system for the town of Zaruma, Province of El Oro, in southwestern Ecuador, was completed in February 1943. Capacity is 32 liters per hour.

The project cost approximately 594,000 sucres ($42,129) and was financed by the Federal Government, the Zaruma Council, and a mining company operating in that district.

Building Curtailed in Peru

A curtailment of large-scale industrial and commercial construction in the Department of Arequipa, Peru, is indicated for 1943, owing to the partial exhaustion of stocks of iron and hardware necessary for this type of work. Low-cost construction will not be affected seriously, since much of the material used is of domestic origin.

The numbers of permits issued by the Provincial Council of Arequipa in recent years are: 89 in 1940, 103 in 1941, and 90 in 1942.

Uruguay's Building Activity Shows Decrease

There was a decrease in the number of building permits issued in the Department of Montevideo during January 1943. Building permits issued totaled 328, with a declared value of 668,139 pesos, compared with 421 permits, valued at 1,026,762 pesos, for December.

A public-works construction program was formulated in Uruguay recently, it is reported, to assist the industry. The arrival of 997 tons of reinforcing bars in Montevideo gives promise of improvement in the volume of activity.

Advertising
Holds Friendship
of Those
You'll Sell Tomorrow

Roofs Without Timber or Steel?

The Union of South Africa, through the Building Control Department, is promoting a competition for designs for a roof intended to eliminate, so far as possible, timber and steel. New ideas are being sought from the public, and substantial prizes will be awarded.

Electrical Machinery and Equipment

Electric Power Increased in Canada

Hydroelectric plants put into operation in Canada in 1942 had a total capacity of 378,600 horsepower, states the Dominion Water and Power Bureau. The potential capacity of Canada's plants is now 9,225,838 horsepower.

Projects under construction are expected to add approximately 1,000,000 horsepower to this total within the next 18 months.

New Electric-Power Plants Operating in Chile

Additional electric power will be made available to Chilean municipalities, industries, and State-owned railways through an extensive hydroelectric program now in progress, states the foreign press.

The new Sauzal plant at Rancagua, on the Cachapoal River, built to furnish power to Santiago and surrounding areas, was put into operation in November 1942. The Corporación de Fomento is planning two other large plants—one in the Aconcagua region north of Santiago, and one in the Osorno region to the south—and a number of smaller stations.

Power from the Aconcagua plant will be used largely in the production of cement.

New Hydroelectric-Power Station in Italy

An underground hydroelectric-power station near Rome, Italy, was completed and put into operation in October 1942, the Nazi press states. Power is obtained from a waterfall 130 meters in height, and it is claimed that the plant can produce 40,000,000 kilowatt-hours annually.

Another underground plant is reported to be under construction at the present time and is scheduled for completion some time in 1943.

Increased Electric Power in Sweden

Two 35,000-kilowatt units are under construction for the large Krangede hydroelectric-power plant in Sweden, the foreign press reports. This plant, commissioned in 1936, was originally designed for six units, but only three—with a total rating of 105,000 kilowatts—have been installed to date. Production in 1941 amounted to 982,000,000 kilowatt-hours, and this will be increased materially when the fourth and fifth units are installed.

The Gammelange power station, located south of Krangede and operated by the Krangede Co., is now scheduled for completion by the beginning of 1944. Capacity of this plant will be approximately 40,000 kilowatts.

The company also plans to construct a power station of 28,000 kilowatts at Aggfors on the Indalsalven River, and a 150,000-kilowatt plant at Storfinnforsen on the Faxalven River.

When the program outlined is completed, the Krangede company will be able to produce approximately 2,500,000,000 kilowatt-hours annually.

Foodstuffs and Allied Products

Coffee

Dominican Republic's Coffee Crop

The 1943 Dominican Republic coffee harvest promises to be the largest in years, unofficial estimates ranging from 12,000 to 20,000 metric tons.

Harvesting of the 1942–43 winter crop of coffee began in October 1942 when there were 1,043 tons of coffee on hand awaiting shipment, and since that time quantities of coffee in storage have steadily increased because of the lack of shipping facilities.

Coffee production from October to December 1942 is estimated at 5,000 tons. Only 1,130 tons were exported, compared with 4,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1941.

Coffee Situation in El Salvador

Almost all of El Salvador's low-grown coffee had been picked by mid-March but the high-grown-crop harvest was not expected to be finished for several weeks. Heavy rains during December adversely affected the low-grown crop and it was feared that the damage would result in a reduced crop, but it appears that the high-grown yield is running above expectations and that the total will be close to the original estimate of 850 000 bags of 60 kilograms each.

Shipments of hulled coffee from Salvadoran ports were heavy during February, totaling 162,929 bags of 60 kilograms each (the equivalent of 139 817 Salvadoran bags of 69.92 kilograms) compared with 134,826 bags in February 1942. During the first 2 months of 1943, 275,716 bags were exported, compared with 217,903 bags in the corresponding period of 1942—an increase of 26.53 percent.

Stocks of coffee in El Salvador on February 28, 1943, totaled 539,007 bags, compared with 639,867 on February 28, 1942.

Total coffee sales recorded by the Salvadoran Coffee Control Office since October 1, 1942 (the beginning of the coffee-crop year) were 515,220 Salvadoran bags, or approximately 70 percent of the estimated 1942–43 crop.

"Vegetarian" Fuel in Argentina

A large electric-power company in Argentina is reported by the foreign press to have solved its fuel problem, at least partially, by changing the diet of many of its smaller units.

The units are now strictly vegetarian. Instead of imported coal and oil, they are burning shelled and cob corn, barley, bran, sorghum, seedcake, and sunflowerseed husks—all of which can be obtained at home.

Dairy Products

Butter and Milk Production, Ontario, Canada

The Province of Ontario, Canada, produced 80,867,000 pounds of creamery butter in 1942, compared with 86,242,850 pounds in 1941, revised statistics indicate.

Stocks of butter in dairy factories increased from 1,789,100 pounds on January 1, 1943, to 1,958,400 pounds on February 1, 1943. This figure, however, is considerably below the 3,401,800 pounds held on February 1, 1942.

Commercial sales of fluid milk rose from 25,304,000 quarts in December 1941 to 28,845,000 quarts in December 1942, but fluid-cream sales declined from 975,000 quarts in December 1941 to 920,000 quarts in December 1942.

Butter and Cheese Production in New Zealand

Butter production in New Zealand in the year ended July 31, 1942, totaled 103,326 tons, a decrease of 25 percent from the 139,444 tons produced in the preceding year, according to the foreign press. Butterfat production during the 1941–42 season decreased by more than 9 percent from the output in the preceding year — totaling approximately 370,000,000 pounds. This decline is attributed partly to unfavorable weather and partly to the shortage of farm labor.

Cheese production, however, increased 28.7 percent—from 118,899 tons in the 1940–41 season to 153,074 tons in 1941–42.

Exports of butter from New Zealand in 1941–42 amounted to 1,991,032 hundredweight compared with 2,578,777 hundredweight in 1940–41. Exports of cheese in the same years totaled 2,496,548 hundredweight and 2,326,811 hundredweight, respectively.

Fruits

Fruit Production in Ontario, Canada

Commercial fruit production in Ontario Province, Canada, in 1942 is estimated at $7,959,000, compared with $6,109,000 in the preceding year.

Preliminary estimates of the 1942 fruit production in Ontario indicate that cantaloupes, strawberries, plums and peaches were produced in smaller quantities than in 1941. Other fruits, however, showed increases, pear production increasing 84 percent. The following table shows preliminary estimates for 1942, compared with 1941:

Commodity		1941	1942
Pears	bushels	167,200	307,900
Grapes	tons	22,500	38,000
Cherries, sour	bushels	123,060	166,200
Peaches	do	700,000	795,000
Cherries, sweet	do	73,240	79,400
Raspberries	quarts	4,057,700	4,375,000
Apples	barrels	614,870	616,950
Cantaloupes	bushels	149,200	142,360
Strawberries	quarts	6,117,950	5,447,300
Plums	bushels	143,500	125,000

The Ontario Department of Agriculture does not expect more than 50 to 60 percent of the normal peach crop this year, as the temperature ranged from 16 to 22 degrees below zero in the Niagara Peninsula in February. About 16,765 acres are in orchards in this area.

In 1942 the yield of peaches in the Niagara Peninsula was 1,620,000 bushels. A yield of 50 percent of this figure in 1943, however, will not only supply local demand but will also permit important exports.

Citrus-Fruit Production in Syria and Lebanon

The 1942 production of oranges and lemons in Syria and Lebanon is unofficially estimated at 60,000 metric tons, compared with 53,000 tons in 1938, the latest year for which official figures are available. These fruits are grown principally on the coastal regions of the Lebanese Republic, though small quantities are cultivated in the Latakia district of the Republic of Syria.

No lemons have been exported since 1939 except negligible quantities to Palestine and Turkey. The total production of the current crop is being consumed within the country.

About 8,000 tons of oranges were imported from Palestine, compared with 1,500 tons in 1941. The bulk of these imports went to Syria.

Practically no citrus fruit was exported in 1942, but increased domestic demand and a continued rise in prices have stimulated interest in production of these fruits. The acreage planted in 1942 reportedly is about 65 percent greater than in 1936.

Raisin Exports From the Union of South Africa

In 1942 the Union of South Africa produced 37,657,175 pounds of dried fruit, compared with 25,489,523 pounds in 1941.

Exports of dried fruit in 1942 amounted to 12,851,525 pounds, as follows: Orange River sultanas, 4,878,750 pounds; Western Province sultanas, 135,000 pounds; and raisins, 7,837,775 pounds. All were exported to the United Kingdom.

Meats and Products

Cattle Industry, Uruguay

The number of cattle slaughtered in Uruguay in January 1943 amounted to 121,516 head, an increase of 51,806 head over the number slaughtered in January 1942.

The drought continued throughout the country during January, and it is estimated that cattle losses totaled from 7,000 to 10,000 head daily during the month.

The railways have increased the number of cattle cars available for the transport of livestock to Montevideo; the fuel supply, however, limits the extent of the assistance the railways are able to offer.

Spices and Related Products

Vanilla-Bean Exports From French Oceania

Exports of vanilla beans from Tahiti, French Oceania, during the last quarter of 1942 amounted to 16,847 kilograms (1 kilogram=2.2046 pounds)—more than double the total of 7,974 kilograms shipped in the preceding quarter.

Exports of vanilla beans in 1942 are unofficially estimated at 55 tons, compared with 211 tons in 1941 and 120 tons in 1940.

A comparison of the average prices of the three best grades of vanilla exported from French Oceania during the fourth quarters of 1941 and 1942 follows:

[In francs]

Item	1941			1942 [1]		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
White label	310	320	340	255	250	210
Yellow label	310	315	340	250	250	210
Green label	190	200	210	175	160	160

[1] The buying rate of exchange in French Oceania in 1942 was 43.164 francs per dollar United States currency.

Sugars and Products

Honey Production in Cuba

Relatively small quantities of honey are consumed in Cuba; consequently, the volume of exports over a period of years is a satisfactory indication of production. During the 5-year period 1933–37, exports of honey averaged 10,200,000 pounds per year and during the five-year period 1938–42, 8,700,000 pounds annually.

There are four principal classifications of Cuban honey, namely, white, extra-light amber, good light amber, and amber. Most of the honey produced is good light amber; all grades except amber are exportable. Honey is collected in barrels or drums and sent to Habana for cleaning, packing, and shipping by the large exporting comapnies. It is packed in barrels of 625 pounds or in 5-gallon tins weighing 60 pounds each.

Cuba's mild climate and its abundance of fruit trees, wild flowers, and other plants are favorable for bee culture. It is unofficially estimated that there are 125,000 modern hives on the island, most of which are found in the Province of Oriente. The number of hives per apiary varies from 25 to 2,000, the average being about 100 hives.

The principal trading center is Habana, other centers being Santiago, Cienfuegos, Manzanillo, and Caibarien. Beekeepers are not organized but are financed from season to season by six or seven export buyers. The season of greatest production extends from November to March or April.

Before the war the principal markets were Germany and the Netherlands. The United States, never a heavy buyer of Cuban honey, began purchasing in larger quantities in 1941 and bought over 3,900,000 kilograms in the first 3 months of 1942. Exports to the United States practically ceased during July and August 1942, and are not expected to be heavy in 1943 because of United States import restrictions, depleted stocks, and a poor 1942–43 crop.

Ecuador, With U. S. Aid, Starts New Fiber Industry

Under the inquisitive eyes of a dozen farmers, a United States agriculturist carefully plants cactus seedlings into the rich coastal soil of Ecuador. He pats the little earth mounds down carefully, sees that each seedling is firmly set. And thus, stage by stage, begins a demonstration for eager farmers on how to grow and process sisal fiber, the ingredient of rope and sacks.

A few minutes later teacher and pupils move indoors to a nearby barn. There a motor chugs, and a decorticating machine goes into action. Long, matured cactus leaves are fed into a hopper. A broad little wheel, like the side paddle of an old-fashioned steamer, goes to work pounding off the outer skin. From the other side emerge long wet fibers.

The farmers move on to another corner of the barn, where hanks of already-dried fiber, golden and flowing like a blond wig, are waiting to be spun. The demonstrator sits down at a simple machine that is little more than a treadle and a long slim finger of steel. The treadle moves, and the fiber becomes tight strong strands.

The next stage, which turns the strands into sacks, is only a little more difficult.

Thus, assisted by United States technicians, Ecuador begins to develop a promising new fiber industry which will help meet the dislocations of war and probably become a part of the country's economy for the future decades.

White honey is now selling at 11 cents a pound, c. & f., extra-light amber at 10 cents a pound, and good light amber at 9 cents a pound. Producers are receiving 6 cents per pound for all grades, uncleaned.

The average price before the war was 12 cents per pound, compared with 6.5 cents per pound c. i. f. European ports in May 1940 (just before the loss of the Netherlands, Belgian, and French markets); and an average of 3 cents per pound during 1941, and 8 cents per pound during 1942.

Sugar Production in Ecuador

Of the 15 important sugar centrals in Ecuador, the two largest produce from 50 to 75 percent of the entire sugar output. A number of small haciendas in the country also produce sugar, but accurate reports of their production are not available.

Annual sugar production in Ecuador has been increasing in the past 10 years, as indicated by the following table:

[In short tons]

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1933	19,266	1938	23,829
1934	22,054	1939	28,645
1935	21,040	1940	30,927
1936	20,533	1941	32,955
1937	19,773	1942	31,079

During the period 1927–33, Ecuador regularly exported considerable quantities of sugar. Commencing in 1934, however, and continuing through 1939, Ecuador imported sugar. In 1938 imports amounted to 12,199 tons and in 1939 to 13,652 tons. The quantity imported in 1939 was approximately 6,000 tons in excess of the domestic requirements of the country. For that reason, there has been a surplus of sugar carried over each year since 1939. In the years 1940, 1941, and 1942, the sugar production was either sufficient to cover consumption or exceeded the requirements of the country.

Domestic consumption of sugar in Ecuador also has been increasing. During the period 1933–35, consumption was estimated at about 25,000 tons per year. Domestic consumption in 1937 was estimated at 28,000 tons, and in 1939 and 1940 at 30,500 tons annually. Domestic consumption is now estimated at approximately 2,535 tons per month, or 30,420 tons per year. The Ecuadoran Government now prohibits sugar exportation until it is demonstrated that production will satisfy domestic consumption and provide a surplus. The purpose of the ban on sugar exportation is to obviate the necessity of importing sugar.

In 1942, sugar exports amounted to 200 tons. Ecuadoran imports of sugar in 1942 were only 39 tons, all of which originated in Peru.

Vegetables and Products

Onion-Seed Production, Argentina

While the bulk of the Argentine onion-seed crop is produced in the Province of San Juan, substantial amounts are also grown in the adjacent Province of Mendoza.

The current onion-seed crop, harvested in December 1942, is officially estimated at 1,500 metric tons, consisting of 1,000 tons of Valencia type, 300 tons of Torrentina type, and 200 tons of other varieties.

Last year the Bureau of Fruits and Vegetables inaugurated a system of certification of onion seed which involved (1) an examination or inspection of the bulbs selected for seed purposes; (2) an examination of the field, for detection of disease and to gage distances separating plantings to avoid crossing of types or varieties; and (3) consideration of the integrity and dependability of the growers making application for certification.

Although about 400 growers made application for certification, the Ministry of Agriculture certified the production of only 70 or 80 growers. Certification covered only the Valencia and Torrentina types.

The Bureau of Fruits and Vegetables estimated production of certified seed at 200 metric tons Valencia type, and 50 tons Torrentina type. It has been officially stated that a large part of the certified Valencia-type seed has been contracted for by England. There may be from 70 to 80 tons of the certified onion seed unsold and available for export.

Egypt's Onion Production

Egypt's production of onions, which only a few years ago was second to cotton as a cash crop, was further reduced by one-half in the 1941–42 season. The crop amounted to 2,244,000 kantars (1 kantar = 99.049 pounds), and was harvested from an area of 15,918 feddans, compared with a yield of 5,490,000 kantars grown on 32,538 feddans in the 1940–41 season (1 fedda = 1.038 acres).

Mexico's Vegetable Shipments to the United States

The Mayo Valley, in southern Sonora, Mexico, has enjoyed the most prosperous season in its history. Production figures for the 1942–43 vegetable season up to and including February 24, 1943, show that 1,415 cars of tomatoes were shipped from southern Sonora to the United States at average prices of 8 pesos per lug (basket), compared with 622 cars last year. This figure exceeds early estimates by about 500 cars. Losses in tomatoes were slight this year because of the absence of frost and other destructive factors.

About 459 cars of peas were sent to the United States, compared with 87 cars last season.

There were also shipped, up to February 28, 1943, 38 carloads of Bell peppers, or about half the 75 carloads estimated a few months ago. In the 1941–42 season 35 cars were shipped.

Most of the vegetables shipped were of the highest quality. Shipping conditions were excellent, with an abundance of refrigerator cars on hand at all times. The paved road from Huatabampo to Navojoa contributed to the rapid handling of the products.

New Lubricant Developed in Sweden

A new hydroemulsive lubricant or cutting oil has been developed by A. B. Thulinverken, Landskrona, Sweden, a large manufacturer of motor vehicles, motors, motor parts, machine tools, and similar items. The new lubricant, marketed under the trade name of "Teveol," is made chiefly from tall oil, it is stated.

Teveol is considered to be a first-class substitute for mineral-oil emulsions previously used for cooling revolving parts of machine tools and for cutting and boring purposes. It has been tested for more than 6 months in the operation of various types of machine tools in the manufacturer's factories. No sheafing effects have been noted in the use of the new lubricant, and no extra supervising or cleaning of the machines has been found necessary.

The market price of Teveol is quoted at 2.40 crowns per kilogram, and it can be sold only to holders of a purchase license issued by the State Industrial Commission of Sweden.

Iron and Steel

Increased Production in Canada

Canada's production of iron and steel in 1942 showed its greatest increase in the output of pig iron, which rose to 1,975,015 net tons from 1,528,054 reported for 1941.

Production of ferro-alloys is officially reported at 213,636 net tons in 1942 and 213,219 in 1941. Steel ingots produced in 1942 amounted to 3,123,864 net tons, compared with 2,701,313 net tons in 1941.

India's Manufacture of Munitions

Practically the entire output of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravatiis, India, is reportedly used in the manufacture of munitions. The capacity of the plants has been increased by the addition of electric furnaces for special steels and ferro-alloys. An open-hearth furnace is under construction, and a strip mill costing an estimated 1,800,000 rupees is on order.

Increased Production in Manchuria

Large increases in the production of iron and steel in Manchuria, under the so-called 5-year plan (1937–41), are reported by the Japanese press. An ambitious plan had been worked out by the Japanese before the war in China, and funds amounting to 2,300,000,000 yen were allocated to the project; it was later found necessary to more than double the allotment, to 6,000,000,000 yen.

According to the report, Manchuria's 1941 output of pig iron showed an increase of 119 percent compared with 1936; steel output increased 54 percent;

and rolled steel 164 percent. On this basis of computation, production in 1936 and 1941 was as follows:

Item	1936	1941
	Tons	*Tons*
Pig iron	633,000	1,380,000
Steel	344,000	530,000
Rolled steel	135,000	356,000

Iron-ore production is not given in the press report, but estimates place it at from 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 tons in 1941; output was 1,904,000 tons in 1936.

Much higher production quotas had been set by the Japanese who claim that they could have been met if the war had not stopped the importation of needed equipment from Germany. No mention was made of the general economic difficulties with which they were faced, such as shortages of building materials, raw materials, labor and transportation facilities, nor of the struggle with Manchurian guerrillas.

It appears that peak production in Manchuria has been reached, as the rate of increase slackened in 1940 to 4 percent in pig-iron production and to 2 percent in steel output.

The principal metallurgical works in Manchuria is the Seva Seiko, which was created on the base of the Anshan works. When organized, the mill capacity was 310,000 tons of pig iron a year; in 1937 this was increased to 650,000 tons. The press reported that plans were made to increase capacity of the combined works to 1,700,000 tons of pig iron and 580,000 tons of steel by early 1941, to 2,800,000 by the end of 1941, and to 3,100,000 tons by the end of 1942.

The results reported, however, present a different picture. Two furnaces were completed in 1939, but in 1940 both furnaces were idle because of a shortage of metallurgical coal. It was not until coking coal was delivered from north China (collieries of Chzhunsing and Kailang) in the middle of 1941 that the furnaces were put into use. Then it was possible to increase pig-iron production in Manchuria and to make shipments to Japan before the beginning of war in the Pacific.

Two more furnaces were completed in May and June of 1941, but they could not be lighted because of the lack of necessary subsidiary equipment. So by the middle of 1941, when the Japanese press reported the postponement of further construction work at Seva Seiko, the capacity of equipment was actually much lower than the nominal 1,700,000 tons a year.

A shortage of coal and deterioration in quality (reduced calorific value) increased the difficulties experienced by the metallurgical works, especially at Seva Seiko, coal for which is imported from Fushun.

Plans to increase capacity of the Penhsihu works to a total of 1,800,000 to 2,000,000 tons of pig iron also failed to materialize. Shortages of materials and labor are blamed. This is understandable, as it is claimed that 60 percent of the workers had less than 6 months' experience, only 30 percent of the orders for imported machine tools were filled, and only 60 percent of the equipment that had been ordered from Japan and abroad was received. Labor turn-over was high, and building materials were scarce.

A new plant in Miyanohara (near Penhsihu), if completed on schedule, will be in full operation in 1943. The first blast furnace was placed in use in October 1941 and another was to be completed by the end of 1942, according to the report.

Much publicity is given to a new deposit of iron ore, said to be extensive, in Dunbyandao (Andun Province) near the Korean-Manchurian border. The Dalitsugou and Tszidaogou sections are being exploited. Reserves of the Dalitsugou deposit are estimated at 78,000,000 tons of high-grade ore containing an average of 63 percent iron. Ore output began there in 1938.

The Tszidaogou deposit has reserves estimated by the Japanese at 10,000,000 tons of ore containing 52 percent ore and 5 percent manganese. Regular operations did not begin until late in 1939 when the Meihekou-Tsaizn railway was completed. This deposit supplies small quantities of ore to the Seva Seiko works in Manchuria, the Kendziho works in Chosen, and to Japan proper.

The Japanese planned to increase output of iron ore in Dunbyandao to 1,700,000 tons, but the press admits that this goal was not reached. Obstacles to be met were the shortages of labor and materials, a lack of transportation facilities, and the ever-present guerrilla warfare.

Leather and Related Products

Leather and Manufactures

Manufacture of Footwear in Argentina

Even before the outbreak of World War II, Argentina's shoe market was supplied by domestic factories, states a recent report of the Argentina Commission of Trade Promotion and Economic Studies. This market annually absorbs 17,000,000 pairs of shoes, valued at 73,000,000 pesos, in addition to 13,000,000 pesos worth of other leather articles.

At one time 8,000,000 salted and dried hides had to be exported because of insufficient local facilities for tanning into shoe leathers. This amount has gradually been reduced, so that exports of hides in 1942 came to slightly more than 60 percent of what they were in 1924.

There are fewer than 50 shoe factories in Argentina, but there are more than 2,000 small establishments making shoes, states the president of the Argentine Shoe Industry Association. In addition to supplying national needs, domestic factories are preparing to take care of foreign markets as well.

Bolivia is Argentina's best customer for footwear. Other leather articles are sold principally to Bolivia, the United States, the Union of South Africa, and Venezuela. The most important markets for Argentine tanned hides are the United States, the Soviet Union, China, and the Union of South Africa.

Shoe Factories Resume Operations in Uruguay

Shoe factories have resumed operations on a small scale following the usual seasonal decline, and attention is being devoted principally to the production of standard shoes for stock. Prospects for the fall and winter season are not encouraging, owing to the serious drought situation in the interior of the country.

Tanneries continue inactive, in accordance with the usual seasonal slump. Some of the larger companies, however, are working part time in anticipation of future demands for sole leather.

Hides and Skins

Production of Hides in Mexico

The estimated take-off of cattle hides in Mexico for December, 1942, and January 1943, amounted to 182,664 and 161,796, respectively. The proportion of these hides for both months was: 65 percent steers, 30 percent cows, and 5 percent oxen. On December 31 there were 11,000 hides on hand and at the end of January, 10,000 hides.

During both December 1942 and January 1943, 3,000 calfskins were produced. Stocks on hand were negligible.

Production of goatskins and kidskins was estimated at 131,840 for December 1942 and 134,040 for January 1943.

Stocks at the close of December amounted to 38,000 skins and at the end of January, 39,000 skins.

Peru's Exports of Sharkskins Unprofitable

Exports of raw sharkskins were not developed to any extent during 1942 in Peru, because of the small returns obtained. Only one company reported a few trial shipments. These resulted in net losses to the shipper because of low prices and high freight and insurance charges.

Recent experiments made by several local tanneries using ordinary tanning methods were unsuccessful, since a special process, not used in Peru, is required for sharkskin.

Output and exports of shark livers are said to be increasing, but the skins are being used chiefly in the domestic manufacture of glue.

Production in Uruguay

During January 1943, there were 106,611 cattle hides, 21,233 calfskins, 226,875 sheepskins and lambskins produced in Uruguay.

Of Cabbages and—Dyes

By reason of the shortage of coal-tar dyes, German chemists are reported to be making colors from red cabbage, says the European press.

The dye obtained is known as "caulene" and forms the basis for a series of blue and green colors.

DIXON ALDRICH PASTULA
NAVY 3 FLIERS
These Navy fliers went down in the Pacific, existed thirty-four days, journeyed 1,000 miles and lived through a typhoon, on a RUBBER life-raft eight feet long and four feet wide. The rubber on your car would make four of these life-rafts. You help to SAVE RUBBER
Save RUBBER
THAT THEY MAY LIVE

Inspiration from: Better Farm Equipment and Methods, May - June 1942 Department of Commerce

Lumber and Products

Plywood Manufacture in Argentina

The manufacture of plywood is one of Argentina's newer industries, and production, which began shortly before the outbreak of the war, is relatively small. Even though the output is not sufficient for domestic needs, a small export trade in plywood has been established with Uruguay, Peru, and Bolivia, states the foreign press.

Total production amounts to about 10,000 cubic meters annually. The raw material used is chiefly home-grown lumber and consists mainly of cedar, limba, cherry, and guatambu, and some pine is imported from Brazil.

One of the largest and most modern plywood mills in Argentina has an annual output of 6,000 cubic meters. It is located in Avellaneda, Province of Buenos Aires; other factories are situated in the Provinces of Entre Rios, Corrientes, and Salta.

Brazilian Exports

Exports of Parana pine from Brazil during the first 6 months of 1942 amounted to 171,470 tons, compared with 138,271 tons during the corresponding period of 1941, and increased 40 percent in value, according to statistics published in the foreign press.

Shortage of Shingle Logs in British Columbia, Canada

Cedar-shingle log stocks in the Vancouver, British Columbia, market on March 1, 1943, were considerably lower than on the corresponding date in 1942, states a recent report.

Because of the shortage of shingle logs, a number of mills have suspended operations temporarily; present production is approximately only 30 percent of capacity.

Production in Manitoba, Canada

Even if Manitoba produces 100,000,000 feet of lumber in 1943, or almost twice the output of pre-war years, it will be insufficient to meet the demands of the United Nations.

Production figures for forest products rose in 1942, and it is expected that they will increase still further in 1943. Because of the immense quantity of timber required for war purposes, however, lumber production for civilian use will be drastically curtailed.

Cuban Imports Decrease

Cuban lumber imports in 1942 were considerably smaller than in 1941.

The demand for pine lumber was well maintained during the first 6 months, but fell off more than 50 percent by the end of the year, chiefly because of reduced construction activity resulting from the shortage of building materials, such as electrical supplies, hardware, and plumbing fixtures, most of which are imported. Imports of yellow pine from the Bahamas increased almost 100 percent during 1942, but accounted for only a small part of the total.

Sap gum and tupelo, used principally for the manufacture of fruit and vegetable crates, were in demand during the first quarter of 1942, but later reflected the decrease in shipments of fresh foods. The demand for maple from heel manufacturers was affected by increased production of heels made from native wood.

Because of the scarcity of imported lumber and its high price, domestic lumbering operations were at their highest level in recent years. Pine from the western Province of Pinar del Rio and from the Isle of Pines sold in Habana in large quantities, at prices as high as $70 to $75 per 1,000 board feet. Production of pine lumber in the eastern Provinces, particularly around Mayari and Moa, in Oriente, increased during 1942, and the output sold readily in that part of the Island.

Stocks of all types of lumber, particularly pine boards, plywood, and cypress, are very much depleted.

Shortage of Raw Materials in Finland

Raw material for the lumber and pulp industries in Finland is becoming increasingly scarce the foreign press reports. The shortage of logs is expected to be still greater as 1943 progresses.

New Zealand's Timber Cuts

Timber cuttings in New Zealand for the year ended March 31, 1941, at 342,000,000 board feet, somewhat exceeded the estimated cut of 340,000,000 feet, says a recent report of the New Zealand State Forest Service. The cut for the year ended March 31, 1942, is estimated at 310,000,000, the decrease resulting from labor shortages.

The cut of insignis pine increased in 1940–41 to 53,000,000 board feet from 47,0000,000 for the preceding year, and the production of rimu was approximately 200,000,000 board feet. These two timbers accounted for approximately 75 percent of the 1940–41 output.

Imports and Exports of New Zealand

New Zealand's imports of lumber in 1941 totaled nearly 22,000,000 board feet, about a third more than the 15,000,000 in 1940, according to recently published customs statistics. Australian hardwoods accounted for about 18,000,000 feet. Douglas-fir imports increased from 1,820,000 board feet to 2,121,000.

Exports of timber declined from 17,400,000 feet in 1940 to 16,700,000 in 1941. Shipments of white pine, rimu, and several other timbers increased, but exports of beech, matai, kauri, and insignis pine dropped, because of heavy domestic demands.

New Zealand's lumber imports for 1940–41 and the first 8 months of 1942 are shown in the following table:

Kind of lumber	1940	1941	Jan. to Aug. 1942
	Board feet	*Board feet*	*Board feet*
Australian hardwood	10,782,000	17,020,000	3,440,000
Oak	1,195,000	890,000	.....
Douglas fir	1,820,000	2,121,000	210,600
Redwood	961,000	1,528,000	.....
Other	271,000	255,000	466,200
Total	15,029,000	21,814,000	4,116,800

Swedish Demand for Plywood

Sales of plywood on the domestic market in Sweden in 1942 showed some improvement over 1941, says the foreign press.

Building fell below estimates, but the demand for plywood for military purposes, aircraft production, and shipbuilding was much larger than previously, it is stated.

Medicinals and Crude Drugs

Agar Production From Seaweed in New Zealand

Contracts have been completed between the Government of New Zealand and a local firm for the systematic collection and treatment of agar seaweed.

The initial equipment to be installed by the firm will treat 1 ton of seaweed weekly; other units will be added as greater supplies become available. It is expected that enough seaweed will be received for treatment to produce at least 3 tons of agar. In the last few months only 9 or 10 tons have been received, mainly on account of unsuitable weather. Larger pickings, however, should result from better weather conditions.

Research has indicated that New Zealand seaweed produces an extremely high-grade product, testing from two to two and one-half times better in all main characteristics than the Japanese product.

Growing of Medicinal Plants in New Zealand

The growing of medicinal plants in New Zealand is proving very successful and is a valuable contribution to the British Empire's war effort, reports the New Zealand Department of Agriculture.

A total of 36 acres has been planted to various herbs—17 in foxglove (*digitalis*), 8 in deadly nightshade (*belladonna*), 8 in thorn apple (*stramonium*), and 3 in henbane (*hyoscyamus*).

Production in 1943, it is expected, will be sufficient to meet local demand and leave a large surplus for export to the United Kingdom.

Very heavy yields of foxglove leaf (up to 6 tons per acre) have been obtained. The drying of the first 8 acres of the crop was being completed in January, and some of the dried leaf was exported to England in that month. Two acres of deadly nightshade also had been dried, and the remainder of the crops (thorn apple and henbane) was expected to be ready for harvest early in the year.

New Zealand, it is believed, can become a permanent source of many varieties of medicinal plants and herbs which previously have been imported, but only after long experimentation and arduous research to determine the most suitable districts for growing certain crops.

Motion Pictures and Equipment

Theaters of the Leeward Islands, British West Indies

Most of the feature motion-picture films shown on the Leeward Islands are produced in the United States, but most of the newsreels are British. Some feature films are also imported from Great Britain. Generally speaking, the pictures are old and, reportedly, of poor quality. All are in the English language.

There are six theaters with total seating capacity of 1,800, on the islands—two on Antigua, two on St. Kitts, one on Nevis, and one on Montserrat. Annual attendance is estimated at 175,000.

Increased Attendance in Colombia

Motion-picture attendance in western Colombia increased noticeably in 1942. Formerly, many people preferred to attend travelling road shows and vaudeville performances because they were adapted to local customs and the actors spoke Spanish. These types of entertainment have practically disappeared, however, because of transportation difficulties, and more and more people are attending the movies.

There are 48 motion-picture theaters in western Colombia and annual attendance is estimated as 6,500,000—an average of about 19 times a year per person.

Films produced in the United States are shown with Spanish subtitles and are preferred by the general public. Mexican and Argentine pictures are gaining in popularity, however. Educated theatergoers are interested in documentary films and travelogs, as well as musical films, romances, and dramas; others want pictures with a great deal of action, such as "westerns."

U. S. Films Popular in Honduras

United States motion-picture films are preferred in the Tegucigalpa Consular District in Honduras. Adventure films and musical shows with a Latin American setting draw the largest crowds. Romances also are well liked, but comedies receive a mediocre reception.

Ten motion-picture theaters are located in the Tegucigalpa district. The five largest are in the city of Tegucigalpa, and smaller ones are located in Comayagua, Choluteca, San Juancito, Juticalpa, and at the Rosario mines. It is reported that more men than women attend the theaters.

Attendance in Curaçao, Netherlands West Indies

The island of Curaçao has seven motion-picture theaters with total seating capacity of 5,800. Average attendance is approximately 1,500 per day.

More than 90 percent of the films shown are imported from the United States. The remaining 10 percent come mainly from Mexico; a few are from Great Britain. There is no domestic production. Pictures in the English language are usually given Spanish subtitles.

Adventure stories attract the largest audiences, and animated cartoons are always well received. Musical pictures are said to be gaining in popularity.

Surinam's Theatergoers Prefer U. S. Films

Surinam (Dutch Guiana) has four motion-picture theaters, the largest with accommodations for an audience of 850. Three of the theaters (two in Paramaribo and one in Moengo) exhibit United States films almost exclusively; one in Paramaribo shows British Indian productions. Approximately 95 percent of the films imported are made in the United States.

Attendance at the theaters presenting Untied States films was estimated as 365,000 in 1942, whereas about 12,000 persons saw the British Indian productions.

Action pictures of all kinds are popular; educational and documentary films are usually received with indifference.

Situation in Uruguay

To conserve electric power, all motion-picture performances in Uruguay must end by midnight, and theaters must extinguish out-of-door electric signs as soon as the show starts.

There are 164 theaters, with total seating capacity of 77,350, in the Republic—80 of them, with seating accommodations for 49,240, in Montevideo. It is estimated that annual attendance average 9,100,000 in Montevideo and 1,130,000 for the rest of the country.

All theaters use standard-size projection equipment, about 20 percent of United States origin. About 64 have only one projector, the rest have two or more.

Nonferrous Metals

Canadian Gold Output in 1942

Canada's output of gold in 1942 was valued at $185,900,000 and 85.3 percent of the total, or $158,600,000, was from "hard rock" mines. The remaining 14.7 percent came from placer operations and base metal mines.

Ontario's role in the production of gold in Canada is seen in the statement that 50 percent of the gold produced in Canada from "hard rock" mines in 1942 came from the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake regions. Prospects for the future of these two regions appear bright, as ore reserves of the larger gold mines have been maintained or increased and there are no important signs of mine exhaustion.

Bauxite Deposits in India

Exploitation of the large bauxite deposits in Travancore, India, has been long encouraged by the Government of that State and the Indian Government, and late in 1941 a public limited company was formed, capitalized at 7,500,000 rupees.

The company constructed its plant early in 1942 and went into operation. At present, production is 50 percent of capacity. The completion of the State's hydroelectric program is necessary before energy for full production is available.

Production in Southern Peru

Statistics of metal production in southern Peru in the second half of 1942, with figures in parentheses for the first half of the year, are reported as follows: 768 tons of copper ores (2,372); 1,772 tons of lead ores and concentrates (1,053); 1,619 tons of antimony ores and concentrates (804); and 148 tons of zinc ores (268). These figures represent between 50 and 75 percent of capacity production of the mines.

Methods of transporting ores has changed in recent years from mules and llamas to railway lines and then to trucks, and, as a consequense, mine output has been greatly affected by the tire shortage. On the other hand, gold mines have felt the shortage of machinery and replacements.

Mining in southern Peru is centered in the Departments of Cuzco, Arequipa, and Puno.

Nonmetallic Minerals

Mica Deposit in Central Australia

One of Australia's most important mineral discoveries in recent years is a deposit of phlogopite mica, found in central Australia, says the foreign press.

The deposit is believed to be extensive, and since there are only two other known sources of phlogopite mica—Canada and Madagascar—the Department of Supply and Shipping has decided to develop the newly revealed mica on a large scale.

In 4 months, 1,420 pounds of high-quality mica were produced.

German Company to Manufacture Glass Wool

The formation of a new German company which will manufacture glass wool in several European countries is reported by the British press.

The company has been capitalized at 100,000 marks by Glasfabrik Wernerhutte.

Mineral Exploitation in India

Among the minerals that have received authorization for exploitation in Kashmir, India, are opal, mica, barytes, bentonite, kaolin, and ochres. The manufacture of plaster of paris from gypsum has received Government approval.

Production of cement in a factory in Patiala is reported at 300 tons daily.

Mica Deposits in New Zealand

Preliminary reports by the Mines Department of New Zealand state that the mica deposits discovered early in 1942 in South Westland have been investigated by a prospecting party and the quality of the samples is excellent.

The deposits of mica are at high altitudes, and access is difficult. A track is being built so that small-scale production can be carried on to meet the domestic market incidental to further prospecting and determination of the possibilities of the find.

Samples of crude mica obtained from shallow surface workings were found to be particularly suitable for radio condensers.

Oils, Fats, and Oilseeds

Production in Brazil

Increased production of peanut oil has offset decreased imports of olive oil in Sao Paulo, Brazil. The current peanut crop is the largest on record, amounting to 17,500 metric tons, compared with 12,000 tons last year. In addition to the present crop, another will be harvested in about 2 months, although no estimate of its size is available.

The size of the current cotton crop has been variously estimated by private interests at from 200,000 to 400,000 metric tons. One authority has set the figure between 350,000 and 375,000 tons. If it reaches 350,000 tons, between 60,000 and 65,000 tons of refined cottonseed oil will be produced. Since private estimates indicate that domestic consumption will not exceed 40,000 or 45,000 tons, some 20,000 tons should be available for export.

Peanut Cultivation in Dominican Republic

Peanuts are the only oilseeds produced in commercial quantities in the Dominican Republic. Production of peanuts in 1942 amounted to 4,463 metric tons, compared with 4,372 tons in 1941 and 4,166 tons in 1940. A peanut-oil factory in Ciudad Trujillo, with a capacity of 9,000 metric tons of peanuts annually, can thus be kept busy only about 6 months out of the year.

Peanut cultivation in the last few years has averaged about 6,000 acres. It is stated, however, that there are at least 50,000 acres of land in the Dominican Republic suitable for planting to peanuts, and that each year three crops can be harvested, with a yield of 600 pounds per acre per crop.

Cottonseed Production in Iran

Production of cottonseed in Iran for the year ended March 20, 1943, is estimated at not more than 45,000 metric tons. Output in the preceding year was approximately 65,000 tons.

Consumption of cottonseed in the present cotton year 1942–43 is estimated as follows: 20,000 metric tons for animal feed, 8,000 to 10,000 tons for extraction of oil, 10,000 to 12,000 tons for the cultivation of cotton. Use of cottonseed in the year ended March 20, 1942, was estimated at 15,000 tons in each of the three categories.

Paints and Pigments

Value of Canadian Output

The gross selling value, at the plants, of the 1941 total Canadian output

of paints, pigments, and varnishes amounted to $40,183,625, according to figures recently released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This represents an increase of 33.5 percent over the 1940 figure of $30,109,130. The number of plants was increased by only one.

The cost, at the plants, of materials used by the industry was $21,495,598 in 1941, compared with $15,232 488 in 1940.

Paper and Related Products

Wood Supplies Available in French Equatorial Africa

Wood suitable for the manufacture of paper is available in large quantities in the forests of the Gabon in French Equatorial Africa.

The parasol tree is the most easily available source. It grows rapidly in the logged-off areas where lumber operations have taken place. Trees now available for cutting measure from 4 to 12 inches in diameter. The trees could be felled, cut into short lengths by the natives, and transported to Libreville or Port Gentil, Gabon, by means of facilities already available for handling logs and lumber. Collection of the wood could be begun with little difficulty and on short notice. If large quantities were desired, however, it would be advantageous to obtain portable power saws from the United States for cutting the logs into short lengths.

Petroleum and Products

Exploratory Work in Chile

Control of petroleum exploration work, drillings, and kindred activities in the Magallanes zone of Chile has been transferred from the Bureau of Mines and Petroleum of the Ministry of Economy and Commerce to the Fomento Corporation (Corporación de Fomento de la Producción). The Corporation has allotted 15,000,000 pesos for this work.

According to a recent statement of the Ministry of Economy and Commerce, there are indications that petroleum exists in the Province of Arauco, but it cannot yet be stated whether commercial quantities are available.

Production in China

Development of China's liquid-fuel industry is an outstanding accomplishment of the National Resources Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, says the China Information Committee.

Oil fields in the Province of Kansu were geologically surveyed in the period 1934–37. Prospecting was begun by the Commission in 1938, and drilling was started in 1939. It has been established that the oil field has a very rich reserve, and that large-scale production is possible.

Fourteen wells have been sunk, and all are producing; three of them yield great quantities at considerable pressure. Thus far, two refineries have been erected. One, having three sets of shell stills to produce straight distillates, is situated in the field; the other, having a semicracking unit, is located some distance east of the field. Both refineries are producing gasoline and some kerosene and Diesel oil.

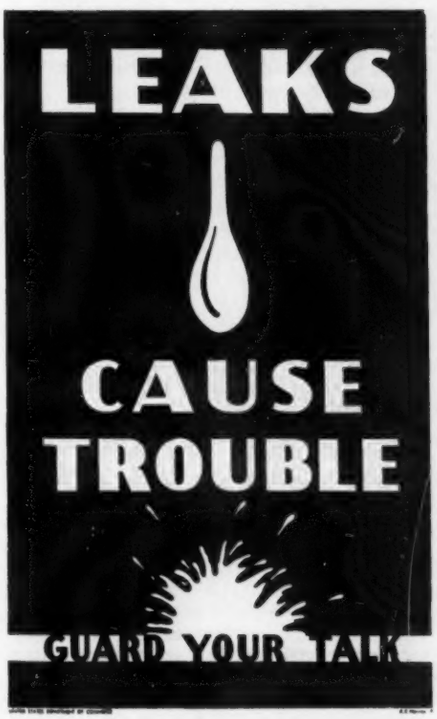
The Commission has also undertaken the production of alcohol and other gasoline substitutes, in view of the gasoline shortage in China. At present, 10 alcohol plants, with a total annual capacity of more than 3,000,000 gallons of ethyl alcohol, are in operation, 5 of them located in Szechwan Province, 1 each in the Provinces of Yunnan, Kweichow, Kansu, Shensi, and Sikang. A Szechwan plant produces absolute alcohol suitable for aviation use.

In Chungking, a vegetable-oil cracking plant has been set up to produce gasoline substitute and Diesel oil from tung oil. Various grades of lubricating oil are also produced.

In addition, a low-temperature coal distillation plant has been erected in western Szechwan where bituminous coal of satisfactory quality exists in large quantities. Though production is still small, the plant is producing gasoline substitute, Diesel oil, crude phenol, and semicoke. The octane number of the gasoline substitute is high enough to serve aviation needs.

Decreased Production in Colombia

Production of petroleum in Colombia dropped from 24,639,000 barrels in 1941 to 10,590,000 barrels in 1942, a decrease of 57 percent, say published reports. The drop became more pronounced as the year advanced, and in December 1942, output amounted to only 188,000 barrels, although it was at a level of 2,221,000 barrels in December 1941. The decrease is attributed to a shortage of tankers.



Radio

Use and Ownership Restricted in Norway

Only 7,100 radio listeners' licenses were in effect in Norway in August 1942, compared with 484,000 before radios were confiscated in July 1940, according to the foreign press.

At present, radios may be owned legally only by members of the Quisling Party or by high officials. It is believed, however, that the number of radios being operated in secret is increasing steadily.

Rubber and Products

Canadian Manufacture of Synthetic Rubber

Construction of the Polymer Corporation's synthetic-rubber plant at Sarnia, Ontario, is proceeding rapidly, with more than 2,000 workmen busy, say press reports. It is hoped that production will start in September. Canadian manufacturers will provide about 75 percent of the equipment needed.

Although no estimates have been released regarding output in the last 4 months of 1943, capacity production of 41,000 tons, of which 34,000 tons will be Buna-S and 7,000 tons Butyl types of synthetic rubber, is expected in 1944. Since normal annual consumption of rubber in Canada is 40,000 tons, the Sarnia plant is expected to make Canada independent of outside supplies in the post-war era.

Special Products

Output of Indian Ceramic Factory

A large, modern ceramic factory at Kundara, India, produces annually 3,500 tons of porcelainware, including sanitary and electrical requisites, jars, crockery, and stoneware pipes. It obtains its materials from a local, rich china-clay deposit.

Textiles and Related Products

China's Textile Industry

The rapid progress of China's textile industrialization within the last several decades, suffered only a temporary setback from the Japanese invasion.

In the face of great difficulties, existing factories were dismantled and thousands of tons of machinery carried away from the danger zone, and reerected in the interior.

Reports indicate that 76 textile factories with their 1,688 employees, were so moved. Of China's pre-war total of

more than 5,000,000 spindles, only 17,000 were located in the interior. At the beginning of this year, at least 170,000 spindles were operating in the comparative safety of the interior.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs furnishes technical and financial assistance to textile and certain other industries and assumes close supervision, thus effecting a rising scale of production.

Cotton and Products

Exports From Haiti

Cotton exports from Haiti in 1942 totaled 2,289,539 kilograms, valued at $471,970. This is a slight decrease from 1941 shipments of 2,630,135 kilograms, although the value that year was only $462,697.

Transfer of Japanese Equipment

A large cotton mill is said to have transferred 39,000 spindles and 1,600 looms from its factory in Japan to Shanghai. A German news agency reports that another plant is sending 20,000 spindles and 500 looms to a factory in Chosen.

Exports from U. K.

Exports of cotton yarn from the United Kingdom declined during the fourth quarter of 1942—published reports recording shipments at 4,499,000 pounds, compared with 5,391,000 pounds in the third quarter, and 5,807,000 pounds in the fourth quarter of 1941.

The combined figures published for all quarters of 1942 give a total of 18,738,000 pounds, or a monthly average of about 1,500,000 pounds. The monthly average for 1941 was 2,400,000 pounds.

Shipments of cotton piece goods in the last quarter of 1942 aggregated 114,810,000 square yards. This was a slight increase over the third quarter's total of 109,924,000 square yards, but was far below the 227,023,000 square yards exported in the fourth quarter of 1941.

Total exports of cotton piece goods for 1942 were 484,230,000 square yards. The monthly average that year was 40,000,000 square yards, and for the preceding year shipments approximated 65,000,000 square yards.

Effective February 1, the price of raw cotton was reduced by 1d. ($0.17) per pound, and official orders from the Ministry of Supply also increased the controlled margins on cotton yarn. These measures were designed to enable mills to pay the higher salaries granted to spinners early this year, without increasing the cost of consumer goods.

Synthetic Fibers

Rayon Manufacture in Brazil

Rayon output in Brazil has increased materially, as supplies of imported silk are becoming lower.

Closely paralleling this increase is the mounting consumption of cotton linters for manufacturing cellulose acetate pulp used by the rayon industry.

Exports of Rayon Products from U. K.

Demand for rayon yarn has been so strong that mills in the United Kingdom continue capacity production.

During the last quarter of 1942, according to published reports, 3,675,000 pounds of rayon yarn were exported. The previous quarter's total exports were 4,408,000 and the fourth quarter 1941 total 6,424,000 pounds.

Total rayon yarn exports for 1942 were 16,303,000 pounds, compared with 20,100,000 pounds for the preceding year.

Shipments of rayon piece goods totaled 22,822,000 square yards in the fourth quarter of last year, and 20,387,000 square yards were shipped in the preceding quarter of last year, and 20,387,000 square 33,652,000 square yards were exported, or about one-third more than in 1942.

For the entire year about 114,398,000 square yards were shipped, which indicated a large advance over the 1941 total of 88,100,000 square yards.

Wool and Products

"Dewooling" Process Used in Australia

Skins can be "dewooled" by treating them with a caustic alkali, such as caustic soda or a mixture of caustic soda, sodium carbonate, and sodium bicarbonate, according to a new patent reported in an Australian textile journal.

By this method the wool roots become loosened and the fibers can be pulled from the skin without harm to either the wool or the skin.

Chilean Production and Exports

Wool producers in Chile expect a record clip of 16,350 metric tons in the 1942–43 wool year. About 16,300 tons were produced last year, and 16,100 in 1940–41. The flocks now number approximately 6,130,500 sheep.

Stocks of sheep's wool are high, as only 7,407.4 metric tons were exported in 1942, compared with 11,587.6 in the preceding year.

Exports of alpaca and llama wool dropped to only 27.3 metric tons in the first 10 months of 1942, from 47 tons in 1941 and 122.4 in 1940.

Exports of vicuna wool amounted to 266 tons in 1940, but have become negligible in the last 2 years.

Exports from U. K.

Exports of wool tops, yarns, and cloth from the United Kingdom, showed a further decline in the last quarter of 1942, thus continuing the downward trend of the last few years. Yearly totals, recently released by the Government, are shown below:

Item	1938	1939
Woolens.....square yards	58,919,000	59,400,000
Worsteds.....do	31,573,000	34,077,000
Tops.....pounds	32,458,000	33,840,000
Worsted yarn.....do	22,905,000	20,771,000
Woolen yarn.....do	4,888,000	5,641,000
Mohair and alpaca yarn.....do	2,851,686	2,319,435

Item	1940	1941	1942
Woolens..square yards	45,487,000	58,195,000	47,800,000
Worsteds.....do	37,558,000	28,144,000	25,446,000
Tops.....pounds	28,470,000	16,169,000	11,754,000
Worsted yarn.....do	11,965,000	10,182,000	8,748,000
Woolen yarn.....do	2,657,000	1,186,000	649,000
Mohair and alpaca yarn.....pounds	549,000	394,000	359,000

Miscellaneous Fibers

Production in Brazil

Brazil expects to fill between two-thirds and three-fourths of its fiber requirements from domestic production.

Unofficial estimates from trade sources indicate that about 8,000 tons of Amazonas jute will be produced, approximately 2,000 tons being harvested at this time, and 6,000 tons when the next crop matures in September or October.

The crop of "papoula de São Francisco" is expected to reach 1,200 to 1,500 tons, although harvesting will not begin until May and it may be necessary to modify this figure. From 4,000 to 6,000 tons of guaxima are anticipated, compared with only 2,500 tons last season.

Hemp Cultivation in Chile

Introduced into Chile in the colonial period, hemp cultivation has spread rapidly in recent years, particularly in the central valley where it is now considered the best cash crop on large farms.

For the 1942–43 season, about 18,776 hectares were sown to hemp, representing an increase of 4,374 hectares over the 1941–42 sowing of 14,402 hectares. The harvest in 1943 is officially estimated at 30,021.6 metric tons, or more than double the record crop of 14,635.3 tons of fiber produced in 1942.

Exports of hemp fiber totaled 9,131 metric tons in 1942, compared with 6,284 in 1941 and 4,012 in 1940. The 1943 exportable surplus is expected to be about 15,000 tons.

Increased domestic consumption has resulted in a steady drop in exports of hemp tow, aggregating only 104.6 tons in 1942, 155.2 tons in 1941 and 299 in 1940.

Anticipation of a record hemp crop in 1943, plus a small carry-over from the 1942 harvest, brought a slight drop in

price—January 1943 quotations ranging from 400 to 500 pesos per 46 kilograms, compared with 440 to 550 pesos in the corresponding month of the preceding year.

Shortage of Jute and Hemp in Germany

The shortage of jute and hemp is so acute in Germany that between 80 and 90 factories are reportedly producing paper yarn from a mixture of cellulose and textile fibers, states a foreign textile periodical.

Haiti's Sisal Exports

All previous records were shattered by Haiti's 1942 exports of sisal, which totaled 11,702,616 kilograms and were valued at $1,897,804. In 1941 shipments aggregated 11,005,303 kilograms, worth $968,725, clearly evidencing the advance in price since 1941.

Tobacco and Related Products

Production in Brazil

Brazil's 1942–43 tobacco crop is estimated at between 200,000 and 250,000 bales of 75 kilograms each. Harvesting of the crop was practically finished in February, but no doubt some time will elapse before it is all delivered to the port of Bahia.

During January 1943 some 5,923 bales of tobacco were shipped from the interior of the State into Bahia. Stocks on hand on January 31 totaled 150,319 bales.

Fertilizer Shortage in Canada

In view of the fertilizer shortage in Canada, a survey is being conducted to determine the 1943 fertilizer requirements of Ontario's flue-cured tobacco growers. At present each grower is allowed only 80 percent of the quantity purchased in 1942. Growers are being requested to report the exact amount of fertilizer they intend to use in 1943 instead of 80 percent of the amount used in 1942.

It was explained that any fertilizer not needed would be pooled and made available to those whose requirements are greater this year, unless the total requested exceeds the available supply. Any farmer who did not grow leaf tobacco in 1942 but who did produce tobacco in 1941 will be allowed 80 percent of the fertilizer used in 1941 if he grows tobacco in 1943.

Canadian Imports

Tobacco entered for consumption in Canada during January 1943 amounted to 196,747 pounds of raw leaf tobacco; 1,361,914 pounds of cut tobacco; 200,892 pounds of plug; 67,517 pounds of snuff; 872,108,674 cigarettes, and 15,187,912 cigars, according to the unrevised statement issued by the Canadian Department of National Revenue.

During the month of January 1943, excise taxes were paid on 20,913,810 cigars.

Latin American Exchange Rates

Note.—Averages are actual selling rates for sight drafts on New York, in units of foreign currency per dollar, with the following exception: Cuba—United States dollars to the peso. The peso of the Dominican Republic, the Guatemalan quetzal, and the Panamanian balboa are linked to the dollar at 1 to 1: the Haitian gourde is fixed at 5 gourdes to 1 dollar.

Country	United quoted	Type of exchange	Annual average rate		Average rate		Latest available quotation	
			1941	1942	Nov. 1942	Dec. 1942	Rate	Date
Argentina	Paper peso	Official A	3.73	3.73	3.73	3.73	3.73	Mar. 4
		Official B	4.23	4.23	4.23	4.23	4.23	Do.
		Bid	4.88		4.94		4.94	Do.
		Free market	4.24		4.23		4.23	Do.
Bolivia	Boliviano	Controlled	43.38	46.46	46.46	46.46	42.42	Mar. 8
		Curb	54.02	49.66	50.00	50.00	46.00	(1)
Brazil	Cruzeiro [2]	Official	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	Jan. 23
		Free market	19.72	19.64	19.63	19.63	19.63	Do.
		Special free market	20.68	20.52	20.50	20.50	20.50	Do.
		Curb	20.30					
Chile	Peso	Official	19.37	19.37	19.37	19.37	19.37	Jan. 22
		Export draft	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	Do.
		Curb market	31.78	31.75	33.87	33.72	34.50	Do.
		Free	31.15	31.13	31.10	31.10	31.10	Do.
		Gold Exchange	31.15	31.13	31.10	31.10	31.10	Do.
		Mining dollar	31.35	31.13	31.10	31.10	31.10	Do.
		Agricultural dollar	[3] 31.15	31.13	31.10	31.10	31.10	Do.
Colombia	do	Controlled	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	Feb. 27
		Bank of Republic	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	Do.
		Stabilization Fund	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	Do.
		Curb	1.86	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	Do.
Costa Rica	Colon	Uncontrolled	5.85	5.71	5.64	5.65	5.66	Do.
		Controlled	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.62	Do.
Cuba	Peso	Free	.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Do.
Ecuador	Sucre	Central Bank (Official)	15.00	14.39	14.10	14.10	14.10	Do.
Honduras	Lempira	Official	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	Do.
Mexico	Peso	Free	4.86	4.85	4.84	4.85	4.85	Feb. 13
Nicaragua	Cordoba	Official	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	Feb. 27
		Curb	5.93			5.05	5.05	Do.
Paraguay	Paper peso	Official		333.00	333.00	333.00	333.00	Mar. 1
Peru	Sol	Free	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	Feb. 27
Salvador	Colon	do	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	Do.
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	Do.
		Free	2.31	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	Do.
Venezuela	Bolivar	Controlled	3.26	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	Do.
		Free	[5] 3.76	3.45	3.35	3.35	3.35	Do.

[1] End of February.
[2] Under law of Oct. 6, 1942, the cruzeiro became the unit of currency, replacing the milreis. Since Nov. 1, 1942, exchange quotations have been in terms of cruzeiros and centavos to the dollar.
[3] Established Mar. 25.
[4] For Class 2 merchandise, 1,795; Class 3, 1.87; Class 4, 1.95.
[5] July 24–Dec. 31.

Note.—Special rates apply to automotive equipment and agricultural machinery imported from the United States into Argentina.

Hungary's 1943 Tobacco Crop

Plans are being made to increase production of Virginia-type tobacco in Hungary during 1943 to a considerable extent. Small farmers, particularly, are being encouraged to produce this type, and all growers are promised the utmost assistance. The artificial drying of leaves having proved successful, more drying plants are to be constructed this year. In 1942, 400 hectares were planted to Virginia-type tobacco.

Domestic Woods Used in South Africa

The South African Forest Products Institute has found several domestic woods that can be used as substitutes for corks and rubber stoppers, the British press reports. Corkwood, mgoma, and sanga are suitable for this purpose, it is said.

The woods are first compressed and then soaked in water for several hours to restore them to their original volume.

South Africa's New Radio Industry

(Continued from p. 9)

ances, microphones, and purely mechanical parts such as dials, terminals, and keys are being made in large quantities.

Actual production figures are not being released for publication at this time, but it is authoritatively stated that radio-equipment demands from troops in the Middle East and India, as well as the entire continent of Africa, are being filled largely by South African manufacturers. No attempt is being made to produce receiving sets of the usual commercial types; the industry was set up to produce war equipment only.

A vital contribution to the war effort of the United Nations is thus being made by an African industry that did not even exist less than 4 years ago.

The telephone system of Elisabethville, in Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo, is soon to be linked with South African lines, according to African press despatches.

U. S. Export Control and Related Announcements

Developments communicated to the Trade Controls Unit up to Tuesday, March 30, 1943:

No. 453—*Current Export Bulletin No. 87.*

The Office of Exports has issued Current Export Bulletin No. 87 covering the following subjects:

I. *Points on Decentralization.*

WHAT IS DECENTALIZATION?

Decentralization is a system adopted by the Office of Exports which makes possible a more precise determination of the import requirements of friendly foreign nations. With accurate figures of foreign import requirements the Board of Economic Warfare will be in a more favorable position when requesting supply assistance from the War Production Board, and exporters will be better able to obtain the materials which have been licensed for export. Under Decentralization, materials that have been licensed for export will be more readily shipped inasmuch as the proposed export has been carefully fitted into a definite shipping program.

Shortage of shipping and limited supply make it imperative that conditions be studied at first hand by representatives in the field so that the Board of Economic Warfare can properly administer its direction of exports. Decentralization involves sending representatives to various countries to study and report the essential requirements of those countries and to scan each proposed import from the United States in the light of the constantly changing demands of economic warfare. A vital part of economic warfare is the maintenance of foreign trade in those channels that will assist the United Nations in their war effort. Foreign trade must be utilized to preserve the national economy and hence the friendship and support of foreign nations. It is recognized that foreign trade will be increasingly important in the post-war economy of the United States. Therefore it is definitely a goal of the Board of Economic Warfare to keep American export trade in as favorable a position as possible consistent with increasing shortages in our domestic supply.

Under Decentralization, each country, in collaboration with the Board of Economic Warfare, will issue Import Recommendations for proposed imports; (Argentina will still use Certificates of Necessity). Import Recommendations will be issued on the basis of available shipping space, estimated supply, and essentiality to the country of destination. Importers will be instructed how and where to apply for Import Recommendations. One copy of the Import Recommendation will be sent to the exporter who will attach it to his application for a license.

Under Decentralization each country will get the goods it needs insofar as we can supply and ship them. The plan is designed to put the right goods in the right place at the right time through normal trade channels. It gives foreign countries a choice in the goods they import and is an answer to complaints against the shipment of non-essential goods from the United States. The Board of Economic Warfare reserves, however, final decision on the licensing of goods for export whether or not covered by an Import Recommendation.

The success of the Decentralization program does not depend upon the Board of Economic Warfare alone. The cooperation of American exporters will figure importantly in the accomplishment of the aims of Decentralization.

PROCEDURE UNDER DECENTRALIZATION

1. Applications for the extensions or renewals of outstanding export licenses authorizing shipments to any of the countries that have adopted Decentralization may be considered without Import Recommendations (or Certificates of Necessity).

2. When goods are lost at sea, it is necessary in every case to obtain a new Import Recommendation and export license in order to replace the shipment.

3. An exporter who has received an Import Recommendation but who then finds he is unable to fill the order may transfer the Import Recommendation to another exporter provided the latter secures the approval of the transfer from the importer. In this event the Import Recommendation and export-license application when submitted must be accompanied by a statement from the original recipient of the Import Recommendation indicating the reasons for its transfer.

4. Rejected applications accompanied by an Import Recommendation or a Certificate of Necessity may be appealed in the usual manner.

ASSISTANCE THE EXPORTER MAY GIVE THE IMPORTER

In order that the Import Recommendation and export-license application agree in the description of the materials to be exported, the exporters should give their foreign customers the following information: (1) The specific description of the materials. (2) The Schedule B number for each commodity. (3) The quantity and unit required to be shown on the license application, such as, gallons, pounds, feet, etc. (4) The related commodities that may be grouped on one Import Recommendation.

II. *Resubmission of License Applications That Have Been Returned Without Action.*

Applications filed on Form BEW 119 which were returned without action prior to April 1, 1943, may be resubmitted subsequent to April 1, 1943, without using the revised Form BEW 119 (announced in FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY for February 20 under No. 438—page 30) the use of which would otherwise be obligatory at that time.

When an export-license application has been returned without action with instructions that it is not to be resubmitted until a later date, the resubmission of the application must be in accordance with the requirements existing at the later date for the submission of a new application. For example, if an application for a license to export merchandise to Bolivia is returned without action on April 20, 1943, with instructions to resubmit after 6 weeks' time, the application must be accompanied by an import recommendation when resubmitted, since applications for licenses to export merchandise to Bolivia must be accompanied on and after June 1, 1943 by Import Recommendations.

III. *Naming of Ves l Eliminated in Freight-Space Procedure.*

Reference is made to Current Export Bulletin No. 84 (Announcement No. 450 in FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY for March 20, page 37), paragraph 2 of subject II, entitled "Freight-Space Applications (BEW 138) Filed Through an Association for Its Members." The words "the name of the vessel it cleared on" are to be deleted from this paragraph stating that the member must notify the Association of the clearance of the shipment.

IV. *Mohair Cloth Deleted From List of Commodities Requiring Certificates of Necessity.*

In line with the amendment of January 20, 1943, to War Production Board's Conservation Order M–73 which excludes mohair cloth, Schedule B Number 3643.00, from the list of allocated commodities, this item is deleted from the list of commodities requiring Certificates of Necessity as set forth in Current Export Bulletin No. 63 (Announcement No. 425 in FOREIGN COMMERCE WEEKLY for January 2) and on page 100 of Comprehensive Export Schedule No. 11.

V. *Continued Use of Forms BEW 166 and BEW 138 Approved by the Bureau of the Budget.*

In line with the procedure whereby the Division of Statistical Standards of the Bureau of the Budget reviews all forms in use by Government agencies, approval has been obtained for the continued use of Form BEW 166 (Combined application for Export License and Freight Space), and Form BEW 138 (Application for Freight Space) until June 30, 1943.

VI. *Shipping-Priority Rating Changes.*

Effective immediately, the shipping-priority ratings for the commodities listed below are changed as indicated. See Comprehensive Export Schedule No. 11, pages 4 and 30:

Commodity	Department of Commerce schedule B number	General license group	Old shipping priority rating	New shipping priority rating
Grindstones (include pulpstones)	5406.00	K	D	C
Natural abrasives, hones, whetstones, etc., n. e. s. (Include infusorial and diatomaceous earth, flint, rottenstone, tripoli, and garnet	5409.98	K	D	C

Honduras Faces Its "Unsold Bananas" Problem

(Continued from p. 8)

pensated for by a rise in revenue from other sources, chiefly from the Government monopolies. As a result, total Government revenues rose to $5,749,718 in 1942—the highest since 1931.

The Honduran national budget for the fiscal year 1941–42 provided for expenditures totaling $5,722,750—modified during the year to produce an effective total of $5,740,421. The national budget for the fiscal year 1942–43 provides for expenditures totaling $6,111,156 or an increase of $388,406 over the original budget of 1941–42.

Budgetary estimates for the fiscal year 1941–42 anticipated the receipt of $5,909,547, while the actual receipts amounted to $5,749,718. The national budget for the fiscal year 1942–43 anticipates the receipt of $6,271,285, or an increase of $361,738 over the original budget of 1941–42.

This increase in revenue is expected to be provided largely by a revised Public Roads and Highway Law, passed early in March 1942. Under the terms of this law, an additional tax of 10 cents per gallon on gasoline and 5 cents per gallon on other petroleum products is to be col-

lected on imports. All male nationals or foreigners over 18, and not excepted by other provisions, must pay 2 dollars per year, if members of the professional or capitalistic class, or 1.50 dollars per year, if members of the working class. Government workers, invalids, and persons over 70 years of age are exempted. In June 1942, there were 180,945 persons registered as workers and 25,352 registered as professionals or capitalists. Income from this tax should therefore approximate $325,000 during 1942–43.

The tax law further provides that all owners of commercial establishments and real estate must pay a property tax of 5 percent on property valued at 500 to 12,500 dollars, 7.5 percent on property valued at 12,500 to 25,000 dollars, and 10 percent on property valued at over 25,000 dollars. No estimates have been made of the probable returns from this section of the law, but they should be considerable.

Inland Transportation

Transportation is the key to the solution of most of the problems which beset Honduras. Only three railroads exist, and they are confined to the north coastal region, where they are used mainly for transportation of bananas. Tegucigalpa, the capital, is not served by any railway, and there are no international railroad connections. There is in project, however, a plan to tie in the coastal railway system with the National Railway of Guatemala, which is now connected with the Mexican railway system at Suchiate.

Highway development in Hondras has been slow, and until recently there were no paved or surfaced roads in the country. In 1941, according to the Honduran Ministry of Development, there were 763 miles of road in Honduras, of which 134 were unimproved dirt roads, passable only during the dry season, 272 were improved dirt roads, passable at all times, and 357 were macadam roads.

In Honduras the Inter-American Highway skirts the Pacific coast, extending for a distance of about 100 miles. By the end of 1942 only that section between Choluteca and Nacaome, about 35 miles, was passable at all times (but with difficulty in the rainy season). In the dry season, truck travel is possible between Los Horcones, El Salvador, and Las Cabezas, Honduras—a distance of about 70 miles.

In October 1942 the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, acting in conjunction with the Honduran Government, arranged for intensive work on the section of the Potrerillos-Tegucigalpa Highway between Potrerillos and Rio Lindo. This work has provided employment for about 1,800 men and has thus aided in relieving the unemployment problem which had developed in that area because of curtailed operations in the banana industry.

During 1942 reduced supplies of petroleum products and tires caused general transportation services to contract greatly. By December most private cars were no longer being operated and trucking services had declined at least 60 percent.

Shortages and Rising Prices

With shortages existing in all imported commodities, and with a rather loose system of price control, prices have risen greatly in Honduras. Although no official statistics are obtainable, it is estimated that there has been a 50- to 100-percent rise in the prices of imported goods, and a 20- to 40-percent rise in prices of domestic goods during the last year. The shipping lines have partially resumed service, however, and are now moving in supplies, as well as taking out bananas. Unemployment has been, to some extent, relieved by the program of highway construction, and, in consequence of the planting of various tropical crops, the banana companies have recently increased the number of their employees.

Commercial Possibilities in Brazil's Forest Wealth

(Continued from p. 11)

stage. Sawmills have been erected at several localities, but domestic lumber consumption has not reached sufficient proportions to justify the establishment of an extensive manufacturing industry. The largest domestic markets obtain lumber from nearer sources, and foreign outlets absorb quantities of raw materials—such useful woods as mahogany and cedar, and a few exotic cabinet woods.

Though many areas in this region have expansive forests, there is no information available as to the proportion of merchantable timber. The number of species in this region is estimated at upward of a thousand, but only a few have been classified and tested as to properties, qualities, and possible uses. It has been found in the explored areas that, as in the Atlantic coastal slope, distinct species occur within limited localities and their density varies from acre to acre. Mixed hardwoods predominate, but there are also soft, pulpy woods. The hardwoods may be as light as balsa (7 pounds per cubic foot) or extremely heavy (70 pounds per cubic foot). Durable hardwoods of medium weight are acceptable for domestic construction.

The network of navigable rivers can be considered a natural advantage for a lumber industry. By this means, raw material from a wider range could be rafted to a sawmill erected on a permanent site, and the finished product transported economically. There is indubitably "wood to burn" in this vast territory; its utilization as a lumber resource on a more extensive scale awaits the impetus of the future's inevitable dynamic developments in Brazil.

The Spanish Ministry of Public Works and Communications has approved the 1943 budget of the State Railways, amounting to a total of 967,597,000 pesos, says a recent report.

New Books and Reports

★The following publications, added to the Department's research facilities through the courtesy of the authors and publishers, are listed as a service to businessmen. *Please note:* The Department has no copies of private publications for distribution and cannot be responsible for their content. For private publications, write direct to the publishing agency given in each case.

Articles of Current Interest Appearing in the Department of State Bulletin, March 20, 1943.

Copies of this publication, which is issued weekly by the Department of State, may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for the price of 10 cents each; subscription price, $2.75 a year. The March 20 issue contains these articles:

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE COMMENDING SPEECH OF GENERAL GIRAUD.

LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS.

PURCHASING MISSION PROGRAM LICENSES.

A FREE MIND FOR A FREE WORLD: Address by Charles A. Thomson.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

DEATH OF FORMER COUNSELOR OF CHINESE EMBASSY.

"THE FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1928," VOLUMES II AND III.

TREATY WITH CHINA FOR THE RELINQUISHMENT OF EXTRATERRITORIAL RIGHTS IN CHINA.

Letter of the President to the Senate.
Report of the Secretary of State to the President.
Text of the treaty.
Supplementary exchange of notes.
Report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, February 11, 1943.

AGREEMENT WITH GREECE REGARDING MILITARY SERVICE BY NATIONALS OF EITHER COUNTRY RESIDING IN THE OTHER.

Other Publications

THE AGRICULTURE OF CUBA. P. C. Minneman, U. S. Department of Agriculture. 1943. 144 pp. Illus. Foreign Agriculture Bulletin No. 2. Price, 20 cents.

Available from: Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES AT WAR: DECEMBER 7, 1941–DECEMBER 7, 1942. The Army and Navy Journal. 1943. 180 pp. Illus. Price, $3. Presents articles by responsible officials of the Government,

(Continued on p. 36)

Trade Mark Applications

Argentina.—The following applications for trade-mark registration were published in the Boletin Oficial of March 16, 1943. Opposition must be filed before April 12, 1943.

Trade-mark	*Class number and commodity*
Exacta	No. 18—Entire class.
Niazol	No. 2—Entire class.
Lancan	Do.
Relco	No. 10—Entire class.
Truflex	Do.
Parker	No. 21—Entire class.

Brazil—The following applications for trade-mark registration were published on the dates indicated in the Official Gazette of Brazil. Opposition must be filed within 60 days from the date of publication.

Trade-mark	Class no. and product	Date of publication
		1943
Imperial	No. 58—Rubber water pipe, washers and joints.	Feb. 18
Elefante	No. 41—Foodstuffs	Feb. 25
Studio	No. 30—Natural or artificial silk manufacture (jersey). No. 35—Fur-like material (finished and unfinished). No. 36—Personal effects, clothes, hats, jersey goods, stockings, netting, Spanish caps, shoes, fashion and confection.	Do.
Yankee	No. 39—Covered elastic thread	Feb. 26
Chik	No. 12—Metal slipping fasteners.	Do.
Iodan	No. 3—A pharmaceutical product (combination of iodide and oil) for intermuscular injections.	Mar. 1
Wolfram	No. 8—Electric bulbs for illumination.	Do.
Good Night	No. 40—Anatomic mattress, springs and pillows.	Mar. 4
Pioneiro	No. 47—Linseed oil	Do.
VI Neurol	No. 3—A pharmaceutical product.	Do.
Nu Dent	No. 10—Powder for dentures	Do.
Nevestone	No. 10—Articles of the class	Do.
Sedoestron	No. 3—A chemical and pharmaceutical product.	Do.
Aminocitrol	do	Do.
Enterocol	do	Do.
Neofrutan	do	Do.
Claridge	No. 44—Tobacco (manufactured or not) including cigarettes, cigars, and snuff.	Do.
Ianki	No. 37—Ties	Do.
Formex	No. 1—Articles of the class	Do.
Walcot	No. 5—Patent metal wrought bronze, special bronze.	Do.
Crotamin	No. 3—A pharmaceutical product.	Do.
Linfogex	No. 3—A pharmaceutical product.	Mar. 5
Carobin	do	Do.
Bilisteral	do	Do.
Hyperzol	No. 6—A chemical and pharmaceutical product.	Mar. 6
Axil	do	Do.
Derby	No. 26—Linen, jute, and hemp. No. 29—Raw silks. No. 32—Woolen fabrics.	Do.
Numerator	No. 17—Metal and rubber numbered stamps and machines.	Do.
Parker	No. 44—Cigarette lighters and flints, pipes, tobacco, pouches, pipe cleaners, ashtrays, cigarette cases and holders (none made of precious metals or covered with same).	Do.
Inca	No. 17—Articles of the class	Do.
Ricard	No. 10—Surgical instruments	Do.

El Salvador.—The following applications for trade-mark registration were published in the Diario Oficial, San Salvador. Opposition must be filed within 90 days from date of publication.

Trade-mark	Commodity	Date of publication
		1943
Estomaquina	Pharmaceutical products.	Feb. 6
Antidiarreico Digestivo		
Fiebrina	do	Do.
Nervio-Tono	do	Feb. 25
De gran poder curativo para dolores de cabeza, muelas, neuralgias, etc.		
Tonifica Los Nervios		

Uruguay.—The following applications for trade-mark registration were published in the Diario Oficial of Montevideo, on the dates noted. Opposition must be filed within 30 days from the date of publication.

Trade-mark	Product	Date of publication
		1943
Depayne	Textiles, drygoods, ready-to-wears, etc.	Mar. 8 to 13.
Cristagel	Groceries, foodstuffs, etc	Do.
Eureka	Perfumery, toilet, etc	Do.

New Books and Reports

(Continued from p. 35)

the leaders of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, outstanding heads of industry and labor, officials of foreign governments, and others on their activities. Includes a record of the first year of war at home and abroad, with photographs.

Available from: The Army and Navy Journal, 1711 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

GERMANY'S MASTER PLAN. Joseph Borkin and Charles A. Welsh. 1943. 399 pp. Price, $2.75. Presents detailed disclosures of the reputed "master plan" behind Germany's military moves in the scheme for world conquest. The authors explain how, armed with patents, German cartels launched a shrewd and well-planned industrial offensive on a world scale; how they laid siege to the business interests of the world, achieving conquests at a whole series of industrial Munichs, while the industrial strength of the (now) United Nations was being drained away. Architects of Germany's master plan were the Junkers, the High Command, and the industrialists. The authors believe Germany struck too soon, before its new machine was quite ready but that the mistakes of Germany must be exploited if we are to win this war.

Available from: Duell, Sloan & Pearce, Inc., 270 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

ITALIAN FASCIST ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES. Dr. Gaetano Salvemini. 1942. 24 pp. Price, 25 cents.

Available from: American Council on Public Affairs, 2153 Florida Avenue, Washington, D. C.

MONTREAL: SEAPORT AND CITY. Stephen Leacock. 1942. 340 pp. Illus. Price, $3.50. Describes Montreal as one of the most important seaports of the world; the one-time Indian encampment of Hochelaga, founded in the earliest days of New France; its importance as an outpost and clearing point of the fur trade; its position as the objective of spectacular campaigns in the wars of the Revolution and of 1812; and its growth into the financial center of Canada. Describes Montreal in the twentieth century as a city divided between the French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians.

Available from: Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., 14 W. 49th Street, New York, N. Y.

SOUTH OF THE CONGO. Selwyn James. 1943. 347 pp. Illus. Price, $3. Tells the stories of the territories in southern Africa. Tells how the Nazis in the former German colonies of Southwest and East Africa tried to restore them to the Reich. Describes the career of Jan Christian Smuts and traces the growth of the Union of South Africa. Examines the problems of the native population, and tells what gold and diamonds have done for South Africa. Germany's attempts to interrupt the flow of convoys around the Cape, and Japanese designs on Madagascar and the coastal lands of the Indian Ocean, are related to the global significance of the war.

Available from: Random House, Inc., 20 E. 57th Street, New York, N. Y.

MEMORANDUM OF THE WASHINGTON DINNER ON THE BEVERIDGE REPORT. The National Policy Committee. 1943. 20 pp. National Policy Memoranda No. 20. Price, 25 cents. Discusses the Beveridge Plan and proposed American equivalents.

Available from: The National Policy Committee, National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

WAR DISCOVERS ALASKA. Joseph Driscoll. 1943. 352 pp. Price $3. Presents an eyewitness account of what has happened and is happening in Alaska. Tells what the people are thinking and doing in the light of Pearl Harbor and Dutch Harbor. The author discusses his findings after talking with admirals and generals in charge of operations, with buck privates and ordinary seamen, territorial officials, the Aleuts, Eskimos, Indians, and the white man in the street. Urges that we recognize Alaska as a "second front in our own backyard," as a bridge to Asia, and the nearest jumping-off place for Tokyo. Describes living conditions, climate; emphasizes the importance of the Canadian-Alaskan highway, and outlines opportunities for the Alaska of the future.

Available from: J. B. Lippincott Co., East Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1943